Saturday Night

January 1, 1955 • 10 Cents

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BETTY LEIGHTON: The range for good repertory (Page 4).

The Front Page

A happy game at this time of the year is guessing what the next twelve months may bring about. It would be more useful, although less entertaining, to give some thought to what is certain to happen in the new year—a thoughtful exercise that could do a good deal to help us reach the end of another year with fewer of the same old problems on our hands.

The range of certainties is almost unlimited, and one does not need to be an unusually perceptive observer of manners and customs to explore it. Indeed, many occurrences are so predictable that they seem to be regarded now as inevitable, and are tolerated instead of being considered persistent scandals. In Canada, for example, we can safely forecast that in 1955 more damage will be done to life and property in traffic accidents and more people will go to prison than in any previous year. The only way that the prediction could be upset would be for more people to quit being apathetic about these things and start thinking seriously about them, but the chance of such an upset cannot be seriously considered—for 1955, at least. Even if

UNITED NATIONS REFORM
By Ernest Watkins: Page 7

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TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES

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only a small part of the population—the magistrates, say, who have the responsibility of initial consideration of offences against society—gave constructive thought to these unnecessary certainties, the results could be astonishing. If the magistrate who regards theft by a poverty-stricken mother as a more serious offence than reckless driving by a potential killer could reassess his values, for instance, a good start would be made on a solution of both the jail and the traffic problems.

Just the other day, a 30-year-old mother with three children to support appeared before a Toronto magistrate on a charge of false pretences. It was her second offence, but the court put her on probation for two years to give her a chance to get straightened out. Her first offence had been in Edmonton, and the magistrate there had sent her to prison for 30 months. If she had received more thoughtful treatment in Edmonton, her chance of "making good" would be infinitely better now.

On the other hand, the softness of magistrates towards erring motorists is becoming notorious. Police officers must be getting tired of hauling drivers into court only to see serious charges reduced and piffling penalties imposed. It is true that the traffic laws are inadequate, but when even the mild sting in them is removed, the result is the massive contempt for law that one sees on all the nation's streets and highways today.

There are limitations on the power of magistrates, of course, and the authority they have within those limitations is only a small part of the total influence on the lives of citizens. But even within this narrow field of experience, the certainties of 1955 become, on examination, only predictable bumbling.

Tote that Bale

OUR TEMPER has never been tough enough to treat Christmas gifts with anything but respect. The pink shirt we wouldn't be caught dead in is still kept in a drawer's chaste recesses; the hand-painted tie stays unsullied on the rack; and we feel bound to read each book whose giving is flavored by the Christmas spirit. Thus it came about that we spent the past few days with a volume called *How Never to Be Tired*, and now we must report that we will go into the New Year pooped.

Turnover in Japan

NOTHING WORKS more surely to turn out a government than economic difficulties, and the fall of Prime Minister Yoshida of Japan seems finally to have been brought about by the prolonged trading crisis of his overcrowded nation. There is perhaps no better example of a

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country that must "trade or die" than present-day Japan, shorn of its mainland empire and source of raw materials in Manchuria and packed with a rapidly increasing population. This population may touch 100 millions within a decade, or double what it was at the end of the First World War.

Canada's Ambassador T. C. Davis proclaimed in Tokyo a couple of weeks ago that it is in Canada's interest to help Japan become once again one of the great trading nations of the world. Unfortunately, despite the trade treaty negotiated last year, it is not easy to promote a large and mutually beneficial trade between our two countries. Japan has, within the last few years, become our third biggest custom-

NFB

AMBASSADOR T. C. DAVIS

er, but we buy from her only a seventh as much as she does from us, which is precisely the kind of trading difficulty she is suffering from. To curb imports and push exports the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Ichimada, has lately pursued a tight-money, deflationary policy. The new Hatoyama government, of which he is to be Finance Minister, also proposes to press for trade with Communist China and the rest of the Soviet bloc. This is not out of any "softness" for Communism — the new government is committed to a big effort to educate the Japanese public to the danger of Communist infiltration — but out of sheer necessity, and is a move that has been predicted for years.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, the same one who signed the surrender on the battleship *Missouri* in 1945, insists that Japan will trade with Communist countries "within the limits set down by international agreement among the free nations". But "we don't expect much. . . . It is not easy to do business with a Communist-controlled state." If the Communists decide to make it easy, however, the West will have to compete.

Forgotten Memorials

IN THE STATE governments of India are in no rush to remove the monuments left behind by their former British rulers, if one is to judge by their reaction to a proposal by the central administration that the monuments be junked. One state suggested that it might be a good idea to get the reaction of other Commonwealth members, another thought that only the statues of more obnoxious representatives of the British Raj should be scrapped, and a third plumped for no action because "there had been no noticeable agitation for removal of the statues". The states are passing up a glorious chance to get rid of a lot of hideous statuary, but there is a universal quality in their indifference. There is never any "noticeable agitation", because the lumps of stone and metal that clutter public places everywhere are seldom noticed. Details in the midst of general ugliness, they are ignored and forgotten.

Strike Votes

CHARGES of irregularities in the conduct of strike votes have been heard frequently during recent months, and it is significant that they have been made not, as one would expect, by representatives of management but by members of the unions involved in the walkouts. The most recent example of this came just the other day, when a member of the Ford local at Oakville claimed that the strike vote held at that plant last September had been rigged — "we don't know who counted the ballots; we know that more than one man voted from one to six times; men from Massey-Harris and Windsor also voted".

Complaints like this are common enough to make a powerful argument in favor of government supervision of strike votes, but governments, intimidated by the bombast of the so-called militant union leaders, have been too nervous to do anything about it. Yet there is not one good reason why an impartial body should not make sure that strike votes are properly conducted, by secret ballot and beyond tampering by employers or union representatives.

There are few strikes today that affect only the men and women who have decided to withdraw their labor. Just as in the Ford dispute, the effects keep rippling out until whole sections of the economy are touched. This alone is justification for a government stepping in, before a walk-

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out takes place, to ensure that the decision to strike is properly reached. It is difficult to understand why any union leader should object to the supervisory procedure. It would be supervision, not interference, by government. Indeed, after listening to the proud boasts of union bosses about the democratic way in which their organizations are run, one would imagine that they would welcome the government's help, if only to reassure public opinion that a strike has been the result of a sober judgment by a majority of an organized group of workers, and not of crafty manoeuvring by office-holders intent only on justifying their jobs.

Relative Austerity

SO MANY doctors these days are insisting on austere living—no cigarettes, no fats, no alcohol—that we take pleasure in reporting an interview between a local medical man and an apprehensive patient. "Do any drinking?" the doctor asked. The patient admitted reluctantly to a cocktail or two at lunch, a couple more to dispel the five o'clock shadow, a drink at dinner, brandy in the evening and a stiff nightcap. "What I mean," the doctor explained, "is do you do any serious drinking?"

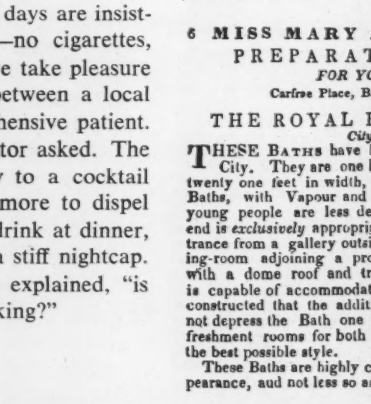
The Heavy Hand

SOME OF CANADA'S policemen seem to have an odd idea of what constitutes "obstructing an officer of the law". In Vancouver, a couple of weeks ago, a newspaper photographer was arrested because he took a picture against the wishes of police officers; the photographer's action, they said, was "definitely an obstruction" and they detained him "to teach the press a lesson". An even more outrageous revelation of police arrogance was made a few weeks earlier in Toronto.

An investigation of police conduct following a ruckus at a football game in Toronto disclosed that officers believed they were justified in refusing to permit an arrested person to see a lawyer until they had completed their preliminary questioning. Lawyers often told their clients to keep quiet, they said, and this was "obstructing the police". It was also suggested that this fantastic opinion was shared by an assistant crown prosecutor. The Toronto policemen were quickly and vigorously corrected by the judge who presided at the inquiry, but followed by the incident in Vancouver, it gives a frightening insight into what may be a "police mentality". It might also explain some of the public hostility shown towards police officers in Canada's larger cities. One can applaud a policeman's desire to smite the wicked, but if he is so enthusiastic about it that he forgets his primary responsibility, that of safeguarding the rights of citizens implicit in the law, he becomes not a protector of society but a persecutor. As a servant of the law he is invaluable, as a master intolerable.

Fugitive Time

ALMOST DAILY for the past month we have been reminded of our appointment with the New Year by the arrival on the desk of an assortment of calendars, datepads, almanacs and other incunabula with which we attempt to slow down or catch up with time. Very handsome they are, too, spanking new, glossy with plastic coatings, gleaming with gold leaf. All except one, that is. This one, its back spotted, its spine rubbed, its pages browned, has given us pleasure in a sort of geometric progression proportionate to its antiquity. It's the "Commercial Directory



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These Baths are highly creditable to the City in point of appearance, and not less so as to their utility.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Toronto's "Commercial Directory and Register" (1837).

and Register with Almanack and Calendar for the City of Toronto and the Home District for 1837, being the first after Leap-year and the eighth of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth". Whenever we've had an idle moment, the Almanack has been at hand to play hob with time and space.

If, on the first of January, 1837, we had been looking for a new job, would one of the editors of Toronto's seven papers have hired us? Or if we had sought different employment, would it have been bell-hanging or wig-making? Would private enterprise as a wharfinger or cow-keeper have attracted us? One thing we would *not* have been in 1837 was a boot-and-shoe maker. The town was grossly oversupplied with members of that trade, even when allowance is made for the state of the roads (we would have been liable for three days of work on the highways in 1837) and the lack of public transport. (Three stages left the city daily except Sunday, one to Hamilton, one to Kingston and the third to Holland Landing. This last made the trip in about the same time that it will take a motorist on a Sunday evening during the summer of '55.)

It has been salutary, at the end of 1954, to learn from the Almanack that in 1837 juvenile delinquency (then called "drunkenness among children") was a problem, that riding and driving were often immoderate, that people refused to serve in municipal office, that voters did not exercise their franchise, that mail service was slow, and that books were imported at a duty of 30 per cent.

Second Head

THE RUSSIAN scientist who claimed he was able to graft a puppy's head on a mature dog says his experiments are aimed at solving the problem of rejuvenation, and we do not doubt that in this he is getting the enthusiastic support of the Politburo. The masters of a police state would undoubtedly be a lot happier if each citizen had two heads, one to keep a check on the other. Still, rejuvenation seems like a pretty dirty trick to pull on people who have already had one run at life in such a state.

Trouper (*Cover Picture*)

THE FIRST requirement of the players in a repertory theatre is versatility. This ability to adapt themselves to a variety of roles, to bring a fresh characterization to every part, to make body and voice obey the special demands of each new part, is one of the particular delights that regular audiences enjoy from a good company. Among Canadian actresses there are few more skilful or more practised in this art than Betty Leighton who can play anything from the vaudeville hoofer in Coward's *Red Peppers* to the old, neurotic aunt of Graham Greene's *The Living Room*.

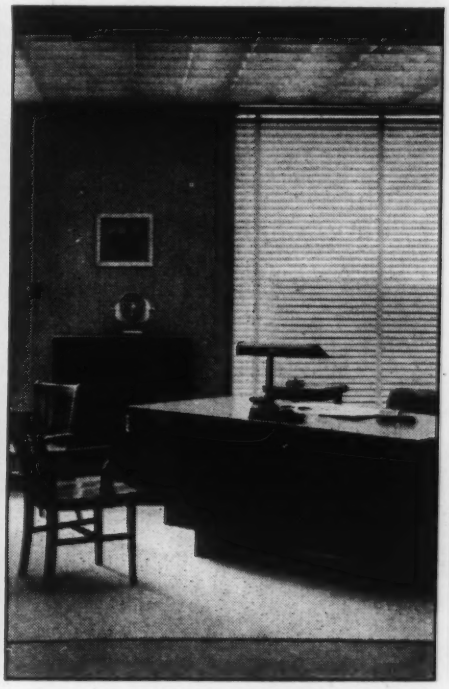
Miss Leighton came to Canada from England in 1942, when her husband was loaned from the RAF to the RCAF. Although she had done no professional work in the theatre in England, she soon made a name for herself in a variety of roles as a member of the Ottawa Little Theatre and later of the Canadian Repertory Theatre there. Audiences in Peterborough, Kingston, Knowlton, and Bermuda, where she has played with the stock companies, know just how wide her range is. She was one of the Stratford players in the first Shakespearean Festival and the result of her work there was immediately apparent in the new lustre shown in her performances when she joined the regular company of the Crest Theatre in Toronto at its opening a year ago. Her latest role there was that of the managing *Lady From Edinburgh;* she will shortly be seen as Maria in *Twelfth Night*. It will surprise no one who knows her work to learn that the only other time she ever acted in this play she was Sir Toby Belch.

Good Design in Modern Office Equipment

Proper Settings for the Up-and-Coming Junior Executive

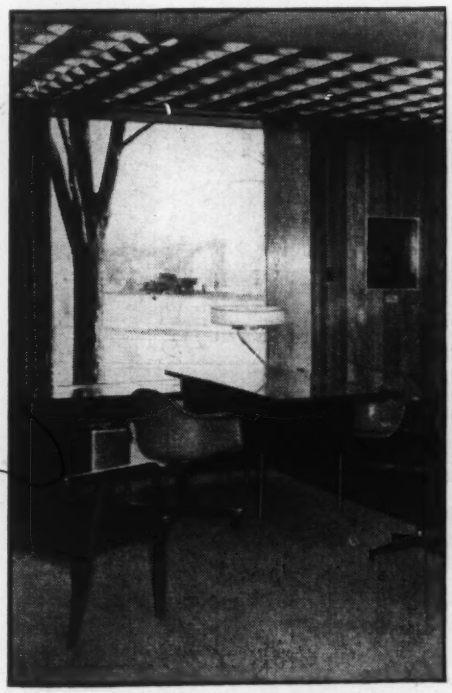
POPULAR CANADIAN STEEL DESIGN WINS COUNCIL AWARDS

The National Industrial Design Council feels that good design has as much place in office equipment as in household furnishings and recently assembled a display to prove its point. This all-metal office setting uses furniture listed in the Canadian Design Index or which has won awards. The designer is S. R. Robinson.



THE OTTAWA PATTERN

Designed to specifications laid down by the Department of Works, this Ottawa office uses Canadian oak with a double-pedestal, conference-top desk.



AN AMERICAN OUTLOOK

The table and wooden chair were designed by George Nelson of New York and the plastic and metal chairs by Charles Eames of California.

CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH SETTING WITH GOOD SPACING

Designed by Robin Day, this simple layout retains a touch of the conservative. All offices were planned for 200 square feet and called for executive desk, executive chair, two side chairs, extra side desk, bookcase and storage cabinet. The designers' solutions to these specifications differed widely.

Photographs courtesy National Industrial Design Council

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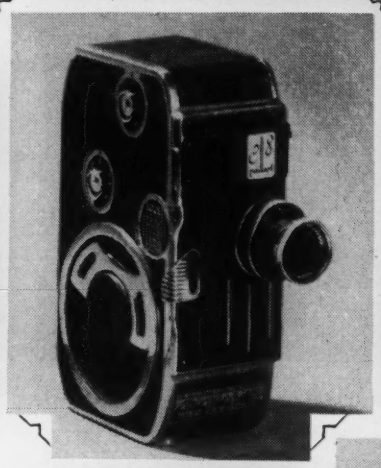

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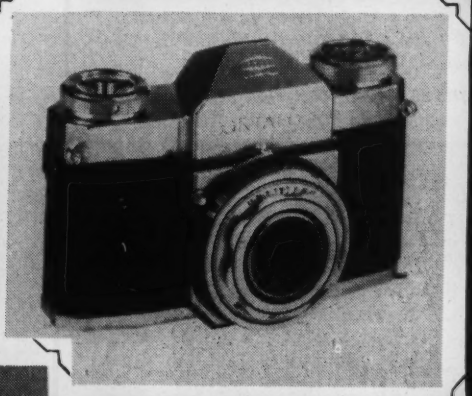

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United Nations Reform: Some Practical Moves

By ERNEST WATKINS

NEXT YEAR a revision of the United Nations Charter can become a live issue. Under Article 109 of the Charter the question of calling a conference on revision must be placed on the agenda for the tenth annual session of the General Assembly, and this is due in 1955. The conference may not be held. To convene it requires a majority vote in the General Assembly and seven votes in support within the Security Council. But the subject is at least likely to be debated within the Assembly, as it has been, outside, for some time.

Does anyone really want the Charter amended? That is not a rhetorical question, at least not if it is put in this form: Are there any countries prepared in reality to make the compromises necessary to produce an agreed change in the Charter? It is simple to think of changes in the organization of the United Nations which would enable it to work more smoothly: if Soviet Russia, for instance, would agree to renounce, or to limit, her veto power. But while some of the present members of the Security Council might be happy to see this kind of change accepted by Russia, it is doubtful if they are also prepared to accept the limitations on their freedom of action that the Russians would obviously demand in reply.

Abolition of the veto within the Security Council is certainly out of the question. Is there, then, a chance of getting this far over the veto, as Mr. Dulles has suggested, that it should not be used to keep out of the organization new members whom a majority of existing members desire to see admitted? At the moment there are several countries whose applications for membership have been vetoed, or voted down, by East or West, and even the prospects of a "package deal" over new admissions look remote. Most of these nations have been excluded by Russian action, but on the other side there is the question of the admission of Communist China.

Strictly, the issue over Communist China is not one of new membership. China as a state is a member of the organization, a founder member. The question more properly is: which Government is entitled to represent this "China" at New York, that in Formosa or that in Pekin? No one looking at the state of political opinion in the United States today could expect that country to make any fresh evaluation of its attitude towards the China question before the next election, two years hence. Yet, underneath is the deeper issue: is the United Nations intended to be an assembly of all nations, good, bad and indifferent, or would it be better if it were a non-Communist club? There is not even general agreement on this.

A subject which has exercised the British in particular is the problem of colonies and colonialism. The Charter, at least if its wording is to be accepted at its face value, began as a compact between nations which gave no member nation the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other member nation, including its colonial territories. It has since ceased to be anything of the kind. Countries without formal colonies have felt free to criticize what goes on in any colony anywhere, and to press for United Nations action in respect of colonial problems. There is hardly a better example of the throwing of stones by those who live in glass houses. India, for example, still has a caste system, which, in many ways, parallels the social regime built up in South Africa. Does that prevent India from protesting over racial difficulties in any part of Africa? It does not. The case of the Soviet protests is even more hypocritical since many colonies enjoy far greater political freedom than any part of the Soviet Union does.

The Trusteeship Council has done its best to work within the terms of the Charter. It is in Committee Four of the General Assembly, to which the Council reports, that the political attacks on colonial powers are made. The danger of such activity is that it alienates public opinion in Europe from the Assembly as a whole.

Another problem which goes to the root of unease over the United Nations Charter is that it is based on the principle that one sovereign independent state of any size is, when heads come to be counted, as good as any other; one government, one vote, in short. That may be practical, but it is not realistic. At the moment, the United States bears roughly a third of the total cost of the organization, the USSR nearly a fifth, the United Kingdom a tenth and the whole of Latin America no more than six per cent. So, on a show of hands, Latin America could vote down the countries which, together, pay nearly two-thirds of the total cost. Indefensible? Yet try to devise some other plan. Should votes be related directly to contributions? Should nations be graded into classes, as in the International Postal Union? If so, how would the classes be defined? Should nations be given added marks, or votes, for good behavior? Or for cultural pro-

International

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: Should it be a non-Communist club?

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gress? One has only to go that far to see the impossibility of reaching any agreement for charter revision in this respect.

There are areas, however, in which there could be some hope of changes likely to improve both the working of the United Nations and the general esteem in which it is held. The two main functions of the United Nations can be described in this way: first, it is a political forum in which the countries of the world can argue over their differences and disputes and so add public opinion to the pressures moving towards compromises and settlements that are at least outwardly amicable; secondly, it is an organization for the practical exchange of help and information between nations at different levels of development. It is obviously impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the two; the problem of colonies shows that. But it should be possible to make the dividing wall between the two activities a little more sound-proof.

Take the Secretariat, for instance. Politically it is unhappy now, because it has run almost head on into the problem of divided loyalties. If an American employee must always be concerned with the prevailing political pressures in the United States, dare he even serve under a Russian boss? It should be possible to make a sharper division of duties and responsibilities within the Secretariat. Until any section of the Secretariat can be offered continuity of work and an absence of political pressures, it will never get the best talent available for its permanent staff.

Another field for change is in the position of the International Court of Justice. At the moment it is no more than a voluntary arbitration tribunal, capable of acting only when nations agree to refer their disputes to it and lacking the power to enforce a judgment if a nation will not accept the verdict against it. International lawyers are generally agreed that it would add greatly to the value of the Court if it were given power to interpret the Charter itself, as a matter of accepted jurisdiction. Some day, we say, all nations must accept the rule of law if peace is to be made secure; but not just now. Extending the power of the Court may seem a small gain, but it is in the right direction and there is a chance that real pressure applied now could produce general agreement.

So much for revisions on paper; even the minor changes amongst them look a little remote from acceptance at the present time. Yet the United Nations has already changed over these ten years, as all constitutions, written or unwritten, must do. The organization has gone through its phases. There was the "peacemaker" phase, when it could impose cease-fire lines in Palestine and Kashmir. Another was concentrated in collective action, when the chance of a united response at

Ashley & Crippen

MR. WATKINS, a former associate editor of the London Observer, *recently completed a lecture tour across Canada.*

the start of the war in Korea gave the General Assembly a real belief that it could mobilize its members for effective common action despite disagreement within the Security Council. That phase died as the war in Korea became a stalemate. Collective security is not thought of in the same way today, even as a prospect. The implements within the Charter that might make it more real are not used. Today there is the phase of regional pacts. When a government of Guatemala asked to bring its problems to the Security Council, the United States made it clear that it regarded the American continental organization as having prior jurisdiction. Indeed, the United Nations could become something of an appeal court from regional councils of related countries.

Would that be a good thing? No one should be dogmatic, either way. It's commonplace, but still true, to say that the United Nations is and always will be what the governments of its member countries wish it to be, and it is perhaps better that they should have some belief in its usefulness in some circumstances than that they should find no use for it at all. The world is not wholly divided into regions, but there are some that have, or are coming to have, some political life of their own.

The most dangerous phase in this ten-year history of the United Nations came when it looked as though the world was divided into two camps and that these camps were irrevocably opposed to one another. Now there are signs of the emergence of others, not so committed. If there are others, there is a chance that the United Nations will revise its activities, if not its Charter, to meet this situation and become more effective simply because the greater the number of camps, the greater the need for a chairman.

Letter from London

Graham Sutherland, Smog and Comics

By Beverley Nichols

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, as the world may possibly have gathered by now, has attained octogenarian status, and very exciting it has been for all of us, with the grand old man quipping and quirking, and making V signals all over London, and Lady Churchill patting his hand after his great speech in Westminster Hall, as though to say: "There's a good little boy; you did that very nicely". The only people in Britain who sulked and turned their backs were two female politicians of the left wing — a fat, virulent woman called Bessie Braddock, and a thin and even more virulent woman called Barbara Castle. They refused to put their names in the presentation volume which was signed by all the rest of the parties — presumably because they considered Sir Winston a menace to world peace.

It all went off very well, on the day itself, in an atmosphere of the balmiest goodwill. Then the storm broke. Not over the old gentleman himself but over Graham Sutherland's portrait of him. It is one of the most singular paradoxes of the British mentality that though Art is normally a luxury with which we find it only too easy to dispense, it is also one of the few subjects that can be relied upon to rouse the entire nation to frenzies of indignation. We may not know what we like, but we do know what we don't, and we insist upon our right to say so. And we — the majority, that is to say — evidently dislike the Sutherland masterpiece very much indeed. The uproar began in the House of Lords with Lord Hailsham glaring at the picture and snorting that it was ill-mannered. That was the signal for a national ballyhoo which has not been equalled since Epstein's statue of Rima was erected in Hyde Park. Rural deans came flapping out of their rectories, like angry rooks, to join in the controversy, and the correspondence columns are filled with those typically British critics of art, "Outraged", "Lt. Colonel (retired)", and "Mother of Ten".

As I read these comments my mind went back to a happy holiday some six months ago, when I sat in a garden perched over the Mediterranean discussing this picture, and indeed the whole art of portrait painting, with Graham Sutherland himself.

Graham is an artist to whom one must apply the abused word "dedicated"; he paints with a religious sincerity; and whether or not his sitter finally emerges as an image whom we recognize, we may be quite certain that Graham himself tried to see him "in God's image". He paints in a spirit of prayer and fasting, and he is about as far removed from the old-fashioned conception of an "impressionist" as it is possible to imagine.

The Churchill portrait, in my humble opinion, will be placed, by posterity, on a level with Holbein's Henry the Eighth and Manet's Clemenceau.

None of this is very seasonal, but then, neither is the weather. Not a sign

John Underwood

DETAIL from Graham Sutherland's portrait of Sir Winston Churchill.

of snow, hardly a touch of frost; nothing but rain, rain, rain — ye gods, what a year! When the rain stops, we have the smog, as a nice change. Which reminds me that the best present for which the city of London, as a whole, could possibly have wished has just arrived in the shape of the final report of Sir Hugh Beaver's committee on Air Pollution. That is to say, it will be the best present if the report is officially adopted.

For really, the disclosures made by this committee — which included industrialists, meteorologists, lung specialists and chemical engineers—are positively frightening. One four-day fog in the London area was recently directly responsible for 4,000 deaths, to all intents and purposes by slow suffocation. In terms of hard cash, pollution costs Britain nearly $800 million a year; in terms of wasted coal, ten million tons a year; and in terms of human misery, the bill is incalculable.

The smog is coming down at this very moment. It is creeping over the roofs of Chelsea like a vast ectoplasmic monster with a yellow underbelly, seeking whom it may devour. Not funny, not funny at all. *Vive* Sir Hugh Beaver.

Not only chemically but morally London is being cleaned up. With some of the measures that are being taken to protect us, few decent citizens will disagree; against others there may be resentment. For instance, there was a note of hysteria in the latest outburst by James Maxwell, chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents, who stated that the "unsavory aspect" of London's night-life was "amazing and horrifying" tourists. If this is indeed the case, the tourists must be singularly inexperienced in the ways of big cities.

It is true that there is a good deal of open prostitution in the square mile round Piccadilly, but even this is a pale shadow of the pre-war parade. And it is a prunes-and-prismy affair compared with the display which is nightly staged around the Madeleine in Paris, or the Kurfurstendamm in Berlin — to say nothing of Harlem or Greenwich Village. I have little sympathy with the current agitation for larger bodies of police to be assigned for driving the ladies of the town off the London pavements. As for throwing them into gaol, our prisons are already grossly overcrowded with cosh-boys, spivs, and teen-age gangsters. If the ladies of the town go in the cosh-boys will have to come out, and personally, I feel safer as we are.

The root of the trouble is, of course, much deeper; it stretches far back into childhood, and here, at last, I am happy to be able to report that we are taking steps in the right direction. Few exposures of vice have so shaken the nation as the exhibition of children's Horror Comics which has just been staged by the Teachers' Association.

It was early in the morning when I joined the queue to see the exhibition; people were chattering gaily, but once inside there was a deathly hush. It was the same sort of hush that came over the movie audiences, after the war, when they were showing the films of Belsen and Dachau. And no wonder! The walls were thickly pasted with pictures that glorified every refinement of sadism and violence and screaming hatred, pictures of flogging and torture that were being openly sold, until a few weeks ago, to British children. For the moment, this dirty traffic has been stopped. The creators and the purveyors of it have gone aground. When the Home Secretary's report is complete, the obscenity laws will almost certainly be amended.

Ottawa Letter

Little Prospect of a Brighter Session

By John A. Stevenson

IF THE MEMBERS of the 22nd Parliament of Canada, which is due to reassemble on January 7, want to revive in the mind of the public their institution's old prestige, now sadly declined, they cannot afford to reproduce the boredom of the last session.

When the plans for the restoration of the "blitzed" House of Parliament at Westminster were under consideration, Sir Winston Churchill made his authoritative voice prevail for the retention, subject to a few minor alterations, of the structure and seating arrangements of the destroyed Chamber of the Commons on the ground that, when the members were packed closely together on benches, a desirable "sense of urgency" was created and keen debates were the result. If the desks were abolished at Ottawa, the quality of the debates could hardly fail to improve.

Nowadays in our Parliament there is never any "sense of urgency". With the Liberals in command of an overwhelming majority in both Houses for many years, a parliamentary crisis, which threatened the downfall of a Ministry, has been unthinkable. If there have been any malcontents in the Liberal ranks, they have always been either pacified or sternly suppressed at a party caucus and never allowed to express themselves, except in feeble fashion, on the floor of Parliament. Speakers on the opposition benches can argue and storm till they are blue in the face, but, unless it suits the Cabinet to lend a sympathetic ear to their pleadings and reproaches, they might as well save their breath to cool their porridge. It is almost a nine days' wonder at Ottawa when votes are changed by a forceful and convincing speech.

Our Federal Parliament was not always so drab as it has now become. Undoubtedly one reason for its fall from grace is the deplorable dearth of first-rate speakers, who can hold an audience in thrall by their eloquence. In bygone days, when the word went round that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster, Arthur Meighen, Henri Bourassa or Dr. Michael Clark—who all, except Mr. Bourassa, sat in the same Parliament—were on their feet, the members of the parliamentary press gallery would rush to their places, Senators and officials who worked on Parliament Hill would drift into the galleries and telephone calls would summon ordinary citizens of Ottawa to leave their business and get enjoyment from a feast of real oratory. But today, apart from exceptional occasions like the presentation of the Budget, most of the newspaper correspondents prefer to read speeches in the typed copy of the *Hansard* report, and, while there is always a reasonable muster of adoring wives and daughters in the galleries reserved for the members, the attendance in the public galleries is much thinner than of yore. Today the veteran Major "Chubby" Power, now dean of the House of Commons, is the only member whose sudden intervention in a debate would collect a large audience.

There will be two new figures in the Ministerial seats, the Hon. George Marler and the Hon. Roch Pinard, and special interest will attach to the performances of the former as Minister of Transport. Mr. Marler has come to Ottawa with a high reputation as a shrewd and experienced politican and a competent debater. The Prime Minister is said to regard him as one of the most reliable counsellors and to feel that he is going to solve a serious difficulty, the lack of lieutenants of first-rate calibre in Quebec.

Mr. Marler is faced with a hard and complicated problem in the claim of the railway companies that relief from the statutory restrictions, which bar increases in certain freight rates from a level fixed many years ago, is essential for their financial salvation. If he can solve this problem satisfactorily and make his mark as a skilful parliamentarian, earlier aspirants for the leadership of the Liberal party, after Mr. St. Laurent abandons it, will begin to view him with anxious and jealous eyes as their most formidable competitor. He has one notable advantage over them, as none of them can match his command of the French tongue, which endears him to all the French-Canadian Liberals.

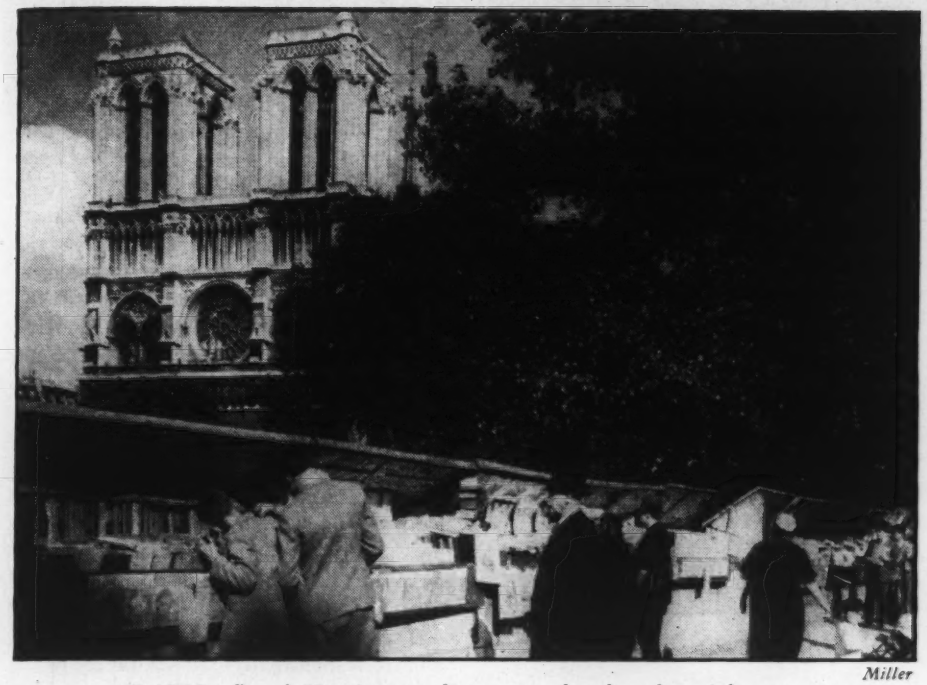
Capital Press

GEORGE MARLER: An advantage.

The loss of the Selkirk division of Manitoba by the Liberals to the CCF produced the only alteration of the relative strength of the parties in the Commons during the parliamentary recess but the commanding majority still left to the Liberals does not reflect a corresponding superiority in debating power. Few of the 77 French-Canadian Liberal members, apart from the office-holders among them, offer any serious contributions to debates on economic and social problems or on transportation. Before the Cabinet was weakened by the retirement of three experienced Ministers, the parties in opposition could often between them mobilize sufficient debating strength to drive Ministers into awkward corners during important controversies.

In such debates, Mr. Drew always undertook a leading role and, while he has made satisfactory progress, since his illness, it can hardly be expected that a man who has had such a dangerous disease as meningitis can recover the full vigor of his powers till some months elapse after his emergence from hospital. Any setback, through premature heavy exertions in debate, which incapacitated him for his tasks as leader, would be unfortunate for the Progressive Conservative party at a time when its internal schism over the question of its leadership has made the public highly sceptical about its ability to provide the country with an efficient administration.

During last session the Progressive Conservatives were often less effective critics of Ministerial policies than the CCF and too frequently permitted the latter to gain credit for taking the initiative in arraigning the Government for sins of omission or commission. Unless during the remaining sessions of this Parliament the Progressive Conservative party can convince the voters that it has a coherent and vigorous policy, and still offers the country the only attractive alternative to a prolongation of Liberal ascendancy, its fortunes are bound to deteriorate. By the time another general election occurs, it may discover to its dismay that a mass of voters, who are tired of the perpetual rule of Liberalism but have never before supported the CCF, have turned to the latter party, because they are persuaded that it is the most effective instrument of opposition to the party that has been too long dominant at Ottawa.



Miller

PARIS offered Hemingway literary and cultural enrichment.

Hemingway's Apprenticeship: Escape to Europe

BY CHARLES A. FENTON: PART III

HEMINGWAY CONTINUED at the *Co-operative Commonwealth* into the spring of 1921. He had met Hadley Richardson, whom he would marry in September—she had come to Chicago from St. Louis to visit Kate Smith, a classmate and close friend—and he was neither personally unhappy nor ethically desperate about his job. He worked hard, both at the office and in the evenings. He was writing constantly, stories and articles that were rejected monotonously by American magazines, *avant garde* experiments and features and editorials for his employers. "I tried to write, on their time, all the time," Hemingway once explained.

He sent a few articles up to Toronto, consolidating his single promising alliance in journalism. Cranston welcomed his contributions. He bought them promptly for the *Star Weekly*. For a time he even elevated Hemingway to the dignity of a personal column.

Hemingway was as pleased as Cranston with the arrangement. When it became clear early in 1921 that the *Co-operative Commonwealth* was a dead end, Y. K. Smith had taken him around to Critchfield's, the Chicago advertising agency where both he and Sherwood Anderson, as well as Don Wright, had all worked at one time or another. Roy Dickey, the copy chief, had no jobs available, and he noticed that Hemingway at least pretended a lack of concern. He told Dickey he already had a job, "supplying a column", Dickey remembered, to the Toronto *Star*.

This was in part bravado, since the financial return on these occasional columns was minute, but he could take legitimate satisfaction in the prominence Cranston gave to whatever he received. It was an encouraging antidote to the otherwise consistent rejection. The freedom Cranston allowed his free-lance staff was particularly refreshing after the slanted fraud of *Co-operative Commonwealth*, and, at the other extreme, the doctrinaire principles of Art enunciated in the nightly sessions at the apartment. A columnist's license was a fine safety valve for Hemingway in 1921.

Hemingway's seven articles for the *Star Weekly* in 1921—they averaged about a thousand words apiece—reflect, inevitably in so subjective a newspaperman, the influence of the months he spent in the United States after leaving Toronto in the spring of 1920. Two of his stories dealt specifically with the Chicago underworld. All of them made at least indirect use of such American themes as big league baseball, the Muscle Shoals debate, national vacation habits, and various aspects of the American character which would increase Canadian convictions about the vulgarities of their neighbors. Hemingway had showed from the beginning, in his high school parodies as well as his first work for Cranston in 1920, an instinctive sense of audience tastes. His work for *Co-operative Commonwealth* had increased this natural capacity. He was careful to locate a Toronto angle for each of his 1921 articles.

There was an element in this journalistic facility, however, which went beyond the casual expertness of vocational instinct and experience. Hemingway's commitment to satire, previously no more than a recurrent feature of his journalism, was now definite and apparent.

His first column, published on February 19, 1921, was organized on the hypothesis that what he called "public entertainers" — statesmen, politicians, newspapers, artists, and athletes — could be advantageously traded between nations as players are traded in professional baseball. He visualized "the biggest literary deal of the decade . . . transferring Anatole France, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire from France to the United States in exchange for Harold Bell Wright, Owen Johnson, Robert W. Chambers and $800,000 in gold". He satirized the complacent ignorance of newspapermen. "Rousseau and Voltaire, whose first name could not be learned at a late hour, are dead."

His whole tone, in fact, indicated a hostility to contemporary America that went beyond the necessities of flattering Toronto readers with tales of American inferiority. He talked often to his friends in the Smith group about his eagerness and determination to get back to Europe. His restlessness covered almost every aspect of the United States.

Hemingway clarified this distaste for American insensitivity and provincial arrogance in one of the paragraphs of his fantasy about trading international figures. He described the ceremonies in Stratford that would follow the purchase of Shakespeare's citizenship by the United States. "The little English town on the Avon," he wrote, "was decked with American flags and all the buildings were placarded. We Wanted Bill, and We Got Him, and Yea Bill! You Brought Home the Bacon were the legends on some of the placards. Floats were borne in a parade depicting Shakespeare wearing the clothes of a widely advertised American tailor and bearing this sign: Big Bill Shakespeare—One Hundred Per Cent American."

His satire often contained cheap and easy elements, since it was sometimes written in haste and with the vocational cynicism inevitable after his *Co-operative Commonwealth* chores. Occasionally, too, as in a long, dull analysis of the Muscle Shoals controversy, his paragraphs were the bored, automatic contrivances and lazy clichés of a hack journalist. His writing as well as his attitudes could be affected by his study of American fiction markets and techniques. A May story about a Chicago killing confirms in es-

sence at least a vague recollection by his friends at the Smith apartment that he was trying to sell short stories in 1920 and 1921 to the pulp magazine *Argosy*.

The Muscle Shoals story showed another alternative of newspaper work, a degeneration of his imaginative vitality into mechanical competence. These were the two extremes, tempting and secure, in which most gifted young writers foundered when they chose journalism as an apprenticeship. This was bread and butter writing, commendable in a newly married man but a symptomatic warning for an ambitious writer.

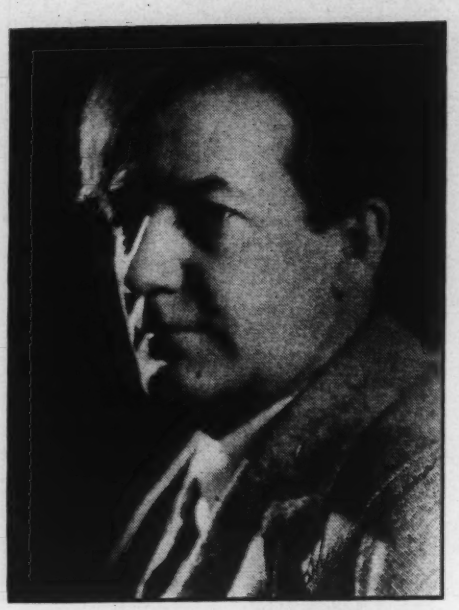
He and Hadley Richardson had been married, in fact, for only a little over two months when the Muscle Shoals article appeared. They were married in September in Horton Bay. The wedding party included most of Hemingway's oldest friends—Carl Edgar, Bill Smith, Brumback, and Kate Smith. Since his bride, a gifted pianist who sympathized with his restlessness, was as anxious as he to go to Europe, Hemingway renewed his efforts to arrange some solution that would get them abroad.

Hemingway and his wife spent the late fall of 1921 in Toronto. His final *Star Weekly* article that year, published on December 17, was a return to the deft humor of personal journalism. Cranston again set up the material as a column, with the caption—On Weddynge Gyftes—in large, Old English type.

A week before the wedding gifts story was published, Hemingway was "off to Europe to become roving correspondent for the *Star*, with headquarters in Paris". He went under the sponsorship of John Bone, managing editor of the *Daily Star*, although for a time his overseas correspondence appeared exclusively in the *Star Weekly*. Bone had noticed the quality of Hemingway's feature work for Cranston in 1920 and 1921; the young American had also done a little routine reporting for the city desk in 1921. The assignment gave Hemingway almost complete freedom of movement and a virtually unlimited choice of material. The *Star* agreed to pay regular space rates for all the stories they printed, as well as their correspondent's expenses in getting the stories.

It was from the Hemingways' point of view an ideal solution. Backed by a little money of their own to tide them over between the periodic settlement of the *Star's* account, they would certainly be able to get by financially. Considering that he was not yet twenty-three, it was an encouraging testimonial to the reputation he had achieved in Toronto and to the confidence which Bone, an unsentimental, exacting editor, placed in him.

Years later he told his friend Harvey Breit of the New York *Times* that he had never been able to work well when he was



SHERWOOD ANDERSON

bored. He was in 1921 thoroughly bored with North America. One reason his *Star Weekly* output had been as low as it was that year, according to Cranston, was an additional indication of his need for the creative atmosphere of Paris; he "spent much of his time," Cranston said, "working on his fiction".

Sherwood Anderson, of course, was the one man who could most appreciate Hemingway's sensations about the forthcoming escape to Europe. The older writer had himself just returned from his first trip abroad. His conversation was full of the opportunity for literary and cultural enrichment which existed in Paris. Anderson later said that his most vivid memory of Hemingway was a scene which occurred just before the latter left. Hemingway packed all the canned food from his and Hadley's apartment into a knapsack and brought it around to Anderson the night before they went. "That was a nice idea," Anderson wrote in his *Memoirs*, "bringing thus to a fellow scribbler the food he had to abandon . . . . I remember his coming up the stairs, a magnificent broad-shouldered man, shouting as he came."

There was nothing imitative in his impulse toward Paris. It was at that moment a necessity in his personal and artistic life. "Greg," he said impatiently to his friend Gregory Clark about this time in Toronto, "you're going to peter out your life on a warm hearthstone." Hemingway had to be moving on, physically and professionally.

The Hemingways sailed for Europe on December 8, armed with letters of introduction from Anderson. They were also preceded by a note he had sent at the end of November to Lewis Galantière, a young Chicagoan interested in the arts and then working for the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. Anderson was very generous, speaking of Hemingway as "a young fellow of extraordinary talent". He did not hesitate to launch his friend with the same extravagance he would have employed a few months earlier on a new account for the Critchfield agency.

The Hemingways travelled not by way of Cherbourg and a boat train to the capital, but by the roundabout route to Spain and then slowly north by rail to France. They were enormously excited by the whole trip. "You ought to see the Spanish coast," Hemingway wrote back to the Andersons. "Big brown mountains looking like tired dinosaurs slumped down into the sea." He described the scene carefully, using his correspondence, as has frequently been his custom, for a kind of trial run of prose effects.

The material he now began to send back to Toronto had the same intimate, impressionistic quality he had sought in the letter to Sherwood and Tennessee Anderson.

This was in no way a breach of journalistic responsibility. It was precisely the kind of treatment the *Star* wanted from a foreign correspondent. That he should have gone abroad under the sponsorship of the Toronto paper was one further piece of occupational good fortune for Hemingway. The European bureau of a Chicago or New York paper would have required a routine of precise, factual reporting. There would have been a virtual prohibition against the kind of material—and the kind of handling of that material—which would form a profitable education for fiction and its techniques. The *Star*, on the other hand, wanted lively, entertaining dispatches, intimate and subjective.

Like all Canadian papers of the period, the *Star* relied primarily on the English and American wire services for its daily coverage of foreign events.

Hemingway's manner as the *Star's* correspondent was followed precisely by Matthew Halton, who was the paper's very successful London representative from 1932 until 1940. Like Hemingway, Halton's style was lively and informal; like Hemingway, too, he occasionally cabled spot news and background material of immediate Canadian interest. The bulk of both their dispatches, however, was mailed.

David Rogers, another *Star* reporter, younger than Hemingway, who went to Europe in 1929 on the same part-time basis, described his own failure in the job as stemming from his misconception of his duties. "My mistake," Rogers said many years later, when he had become a prominent Canadian editor, "was based on the idea that a serious job could be done."

This is the third of five excerpts from "The Apprenticeship of Ernest Hemingway". Copyright 1954 by Charles A. Fenton. Farrar, Straus and Young, Inc., publishers. Distributed in Canada by Ambassador Books Ltd. The fourth instalment will appear in next week's issue.

Foreign Affairs

Project for 1955

By Willson Woodside

THE QUESTION raised before the recent meeting of the NATO Council was never really one of whether the generals or the politicians should make the decision to use atomic weapons against an attacking Soviet army. It was an effort by the NATO military planners to wring a highly important decision from the NATO political authorities, so that they can get on with their planning.

The immediate question of whether the NATO generals should be empowered to use the new atomic artillery shells and "baby" tactical A-Bombs, in order to even up their great inferiority in troops, should the Soviets launch a sudden attack at any time, raises the much greater question of how NATO proposes to maintain political control over its military leaders and give them quick decisions, in time of stress.

Montgomery was talking about warfare, not politics, in his recent speeches in the United States. What he wanted to tell people was that the new weapons have changed warfare so much that what worked in other wars will not work again. Everything is now "immediate", he said; planning can no longer be on a basis of mobilization. The means which will turn back the enemy must exist in peacetime. He was most anxious, therefore, that the free world get its defence priorities right, and had no doubt that first priority must go to airpower. "If we lose the war in the air, we lose the whole war and we lose it quickly."

The great change in warfare, which "makes most military practices of the past completely irrelevant", is due to the development of atomic weapons. Here is what Field Marshal Montgomery then proceeded to say, which brought the question to a head: "I want to make it absolutely clear that we at Supreme Headquarters are basing all our operational planning on using atomic and thermonuclear (hydrogen) weapons in our defence. With us it is no longer, 'They may possibly be used'. It is very definitely, 'They will be used if we are attacked'."

Monty's view is that only if we have such determination and show it, will we be able to avert a Third World War. He would have the NATO Governments warn the Soviets in plain language that if they attack we will give them the works.

Such blunt views run counter, however, to the hope that arose out of the terror produced by the H-Bomb experiment last spring: that the new weapons might not be used by either side in a future war, as poison gas and bacteria went unused in World War II.

If we start using A-bombs, even the "baby" tactical bombs to be dropped by fighter planes on enemy troops massed, say, for a crossing of the Rhine, then will not the Soviets retaliate by dropping big atomic bombs on the cities of Western Europe, which are a lot easier to get at than those of North America? The tendency among many Europeans is to try to buy immunity from this by giving a public undertaking not to be first to employ atomic weapons. If this should be adopted as the formal attitude of the NATO governments, however, the NATO generals could only respond with a demand for much larger numbers of ready troops.

It is fine to feel that there is plenty of time to discuss this matter thoroughly in the NATO Council (consisting of the foreign, defence and finance ministers of the member governments) and then take it back home to discuss separately in each cabinet. *But what would the NATO commanders do if they needed a decision at once?* The situation is, as General Eisenhower put it when he was NATO Commander-in-chief, that they have 14 bosses, and have to ask each government in turn.

Capital Press

SENATOR Wishart Robertson piloted the Atlantic Union Resolution through the Senate of Canada.

A British expert, writing in the publication of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, *The World Today*, gives it as his view that in any real emergency the NATO Council would delegate effective power to the American President, the British and French Prime Ministers, and possibly the Canadian Prime Minister. "Doubtless in the last resort the American President would normally be able to carry his colleagues with him. . ."

There are many people in the Atlantic countries who believe that the only proper solution, and the only thing which will hold the Western countries together through all the stress and strain of a prolonged "cold peace", is the establishment of a central authority strong enough to *make* political and economic, as well as military, policy.

Recently a group of notables from NATO countries joined in calling for the development of the Atlantic Alliance into a central agency for co-ordination of political, trade and defence policies. The Canadian signers included John Diefenbaker, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, Percy Bengough, A. R. Mosher, Dr. Sidney Smith and Alistair Stewart. From the U.S., to name only a few, were: Herbert Agar, Chester Bowles, Vannevar Bush, Elmer Davis, David Dubinsky, Henry Ford 2d, Paul Hoffman, Eric Johnston, Estes Kefauver, General George Marshall, John J. McCloy, Adlai Stevenson, Charles P. Taft, Harry Truman and Thomas J. Watson. The Britons included Lionel Curtis, Arthur Deakin, Julian Huxley, Sir Stephen King-Hall and Malcolm Muggeridge.

The Canadian newspaper publisher, Roy Thomson, carried this appeal to Paris at the time of the NATO meeting. The particular steps which it asks are the creation of an Atlantic Assembly from the legislatures of the member nations, the establishment in each legislature of a committee for the advancement of NATO aims, and the development of a program for lowering tariffs, freeing currencies and eliminating trade restrictions, so as to help establish an adequate economic basis for the Atlantic Community.

When the new parliament opens in Ottawa and the new Congress in Washington, more will be heard of this. There is to be a concentrated effort to have Congress take the lead in calling together a Citizens' Convention of the original NATO countries, to discuss—as the Resolution passed by 89 votes to 1 by the Senate of Canada in June, 1950 put it—"how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them, within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union".

Here is a worthwhile project for 1955.

Books

Truthful Jane in a Handsome Dress

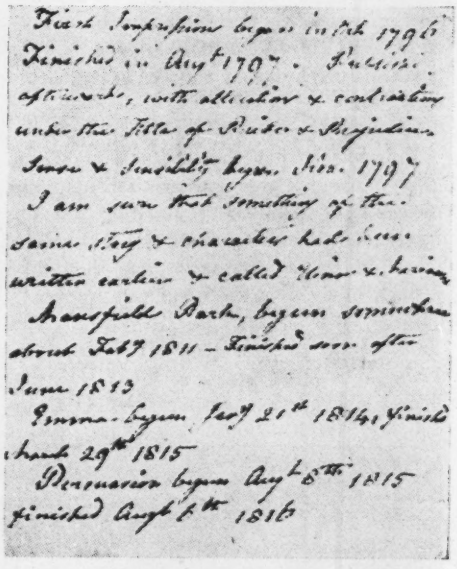
By Robertson Davies

SOME YEARS AGO when a movie was made of *Pride and Prejudice* a Toronto reviewer (now in Abraham's bosom) dismissed the book as "required reading in girls' schools". The opinion is a widespread but ignorant one. Jane Austen is one of the great writers in English, and to most readers she will yield pleasure in exactly the proportion in which they bring humor, perception and candor to the reading of her work. She is the Haydn of novelists: she never surprises, and she never disappoints; she is perfection in her own sphere. It would be a high recommendation for a girls' school if Jane Austen were really required reading there, but that would not make Jane Austen insipid or trivial stuff. There are people who think poorly of Shakespeare because he is required reading in schools, too.

These remarks are provoked by the fact that the Oxford University Press has now completed its fine illustrated edition of Jane Austen's works, edited by Dr. R. W. Chapman. There are six volumes, the last and latest of which contains the Minor Works. They are, to my mind, just right, considered as books. They are chunky but not heavy volumes, nicely bound in green; they are printed in a pleasant and clear type, on a good paper; they have excellent illustrations, taken from sources of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They are elegant, but not pretentiously so. Personally, I do not like volumes of Jane Austen which have been dolled up as "gift books", with affected type-faces and illustrations in pale shades, done by artists who paint as though they were hungry and had no prospect of getting a meal. The Oxford Austen is elegant, but it has a durable and somewhat provincial quality, just like Jane Austen herself. For she was not a haughty town beauty, with no stiffening in her backbone; she was a country girl, who knew what it was to walk five miles, and make a pudding when the servant had left. These books suggest the real Jane Austen, and the O.U.P. deserves congratulations.

As for the editing of Dr. Chapman, it is not possible for me to be critical of it. Some years ago I attended Dr. Chapman's lectures on how to edit books; it was he who introduced me to such printer's vices as haplography; it was he who frightened me to such a degree that I still feel that all quotations and references should be checked with the first editions, and even with the author when that is possible. He is the ideal editor, in my estimation, and what he does is, by definition, perfect. If this is weakness, let bolder and less chastened spirits take a crack at Dr. Chapman; I am spiritually and morally incapable of such blasphemy.

To return to the illustrations, I think that they are a particularly happy inspiration. Illustrations which take the form of scenes from the action of a book are rarely successful. But these contemporary engravings of country homes, of pages from


First Impression began in Feb 1796
Finished in Augt 1797. Sudden
afterwards, with alteration & curtailing
under the Title of Pride & Prejudice
Sense & Sensibility began Nov. 1797
I am sure that Something of the
same Story & character had been
written earlier & called Elinor & Marianne
Mansfield Park, begun sometime
about Feby 1811 – Finished soon after
June 1813
Emma – begun Jany 21st 1814; finished
March 29th 1815
Persuasion begun Augt 8th 1815
finished Augt 6th 1816

CASSANDRA AUSTEN'S note of the date of composition of her sister's novels.

manuals of dancing instruction, of carriages, of furnishings and of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, are just the thing to give the reader the proper scenery and properties, so to speak, with which to dress his imaginative realization of the novels. Particularly is this so for Canadian readers. For obvious reasons we have not the surroundings which suggest the atmosphere of Jane Austen's stories; pictures which help us can double our pleasure.

Having praised the physical aspect of this edition in terms which will, I hope, persuade you to look at these books for yourself, I suppose I must say something about Jane Austen's work—a task which I approach with reluctance. She has been praised, and weighed, so much that there does not seem to be anything left to say. I admire her work, but I cannot claim deep acquaintance with it, and certainly am no expert on it. I am not one of those mincing slaves of hers who always refer to her as "Miss" Austen; I do not, like G. B. Stern and Sheila Kaye-Smith, wonder what happens to her characters outside the confines of her books; I am just a man who has read her books with pleasure and, I think, some measure of understanding. My only contribution to any discussion of her must be this: I think that she was a far less delicate artist, and a far more vigorous genius, than most of her admirers appear to do. They marvel at her fine touches; I am delighted by her sturdy strokes of common sense.

She was not a chilly genius; there is a lot of good, red blood in her people. She says nothing about it, for the conventions of the time did not allow of such revelations, but we can imagine Elizabeth Bennett and Mr. Darcy hopping into their marriage bed with a hearty appetite for what was to ensue. Jane Austen's letters are anything but mealy-mouthed, though they are delicate in expression; she boasted that she had "a good eye for an Adulteress", and delighted in racy gossip; it was said by one of her nieces that Aunt Jane was not really very well-bred—which is the kind of thing dull nieces are apt to say about aunts of genius. There was a lot of intellectual, and probably physical, vivacity in Jane Austen, though the provincial society in which she moved gave small outlet for it.

Unrequited vivacity is a dreadful burden; it swells and strains in the bosom of its possessor. I wonder if we do not owe the novels of Jane Austen to that force, as much as to anything? She was a spinster, though she seems to have had admirers and one important love affair, but her most intimate friend was her sister Cassandra. Was there ever a sister who was a fully satisfactory mate for a woman of great humor and, apparently, great physical vitality? Lacking lovers and children, Jane Austen had novels, to our great profit.

For many modern readers, the greatest barriers to enjoying these books are the elaborate code of behavior which governs the characters, and the brisk common sense with which the author treats her creations. But are the manners really so hard to understand? In a democracy, Mr. Darcy's proud dislike of meeting boring people would simply get him into trouble; but he did not live in a democracy. He has been criticized for speaking slightingly of Elizabeth Bennett behind her back. Now which of us, gentlemen, has not at some time spoken slightingly of a lady behind her back? In *Emma* a character who is supposed to admire the heroine almost to the point of loving her calls her "a non-

sensical girl" and how right he is; she is nonsensical, snobbish, a little bit stupid, and in many ways intolerable, but it is hard to keep from falling in love with her all the same. Jane Austen can be cool toward her characters in a way which baffles sentimental people — particularly sentimental people into whose natures the easy democracy of our day had bitten deeply. But she was not a sentimentalist; she was a great ironist, a great satirist, a great humorist, and she had an eye like the beam of an X-ray machine. She was, in short, that unaccountable creature, a literary genius.

I pick up my old copy of *Emma,* and find many passages which I have marked. Here is one: "I do not know whether it ought to be so, but certainly silly things do cease to be silly if they are done by sensible people in an impudent way; wickedness is always wickedness, but folly is not always folly — it depends upon the character of those who handle it". What could be better? Apparently I admired that as a schoolboy; I admire it even more, now. And this: "Human nature is so well disposed towards those who are in interesting situations that a young person, who either marries or dies, is sure of being kindly spoken of". This is great humor; it is also a very cool hand being laid on the fevered brow of sentimentality. W. D. Howells said that Jane Austen was "the first and last of the English novelists to treat material with entire truthfulness". Well—that's a bit steep; "entire truthfulness" does no lie in anybody's scope. But truthful she was, and over a remarkably wide range. It is a pleasure to welcome truthful Jane to the library in this handsome and durable Oxford dress.

THE OXFORD ILLUSTRATED JANE AUSTEN, VOL. 6 'MINOR WORKS' — pp. 474 and illustrations — the last of a uniform edition edited by Dr. R. W. Chapman — O.U.P. — *$4.25.*

In Brief

A TEMPERATE DISPUTE—by Hilda Neatby—pp. 97—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.*

A second challenge to the proponents of progressive education in Canada by the author of *So Little For The Mind.* In four essays, originally lectures, the author defends the same propositions as in her earlier book because "there are certain truths which must be repeated again and again and . . . the rubbish which is always accumulating from careless thinking must continually be cleared away". She hits hard at the totalitarianism of the "experts" with their ideal of well-adjusted mediocrity and their emphasis on the group rather than on the individual; she deplores courses of study which leave pupils vague and confused with no mastery of anything; she urges the excision of those growths on the curriculum that do nothing for the intellectual development of the student and are a drain on the time and energy of the teacher.

Dr. Neatby also pleads for greater public expenditure, not on more automatic washing-machines and fancier public address systems in the schools, but on better teachers whose essential task would be the training of the mind. How to get better teachers? Partly by improving the quality of instruction in teachers' courses, by ceasing to assure them that their academic standing is unimportant and by giving them more freedom from undisciplined pupils and excessive administrative detail.

The storm of controversy over *So Little For The Mind* obscured some of the points at issue. This recapitulation in Dr. Neatby's clear and caustic style should help to clarify them again.

VERNEY ABROAD—by John Verney—pp. 96 with wonderful drawings by the author—*Collins—$2.00.*

This couldn't properly be called a travel book because most of it is just meant to be funny. Nor is it a book of humor because it has one or two episodes that are wistful and nostalgic. Perhaps it can best be described as an amusing collection of deft pen-and-ink sketches with an equally deft commentary.

Verney's journeys are not always happy ones. He escapes the smog of London only to end up in the smog of Naples, and is pursued all over Italy by a spinster with water-colors. (Oh, you're sketching. What fun!) But the reader emerges refreshed. These glimpses of an Englishman abroad can only enhance Verney's reputation, for his prose-pictures are as droll and sophisticated as any he draws with a pen.

THE LAUGHTON STORY—by Kurt Singer—pp. 301 and index. Many fine photographs—*Winston—$4.50.*

This detailed report on actor Charles Laughton, right up to his recent work on *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial,* makes him out a singularly uninteresting person. Possibly the explanation lies in the writer's style. Here is a sample from page 15: "But somewhere he got the idea of reading those magic words aloud. He did not know how this should be done. It was something he had to figure out by himself. 'I have to teach myself,' he said, and found the determination and strength to do it." By page 204 the actor has loosened up a little though, and we find that "Deanna (Durbin) was the only one who could call Laughton 'Cuddles' and get away with it. His relationship with Carole Lombard was slightly more formal."

By the last fifty pages the writing is more flexible and even easy in spots. But too late. Cuddles or not, we found Mr. Singer's Laughton something less than irresistible.

R. M. T.

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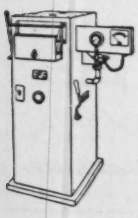
This decision, embodied in a resolution adopted by the Directors at a meeting recently, sets a precedent in Canadian Banking. This is the first time that a Canadian bank President has been so designated although the title of Chairman is used extensively by leading banks in the United States and Great Britain to designate their Chief Executive Officer. This change in title involves no change in the composition of the Bank's Executive or in Mr. Muir's authority and responsibilities as President of the Bank.



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Films

The Captive Audience

By Mary Lowrey Ross

IF YOU DON'T HAVE to stay in a movie if it is dull or disturbing or overlong; you can walk out any time it suits you. Only you rarely do; and the tendency to linger on, long after patience and interest are exhausted, has nothing to do with getting one's money's worth. Reviewers, who usually get in on passes, tend to hang on just as doggedly as the paying customers. Like everyone else, they are held in their seats by the peculiar hypnosis the screen can exert under almost any circumstances, the dreamy not unpleasant state that is induced when some bright object, at once fixed and moving, is held directly in front of one's vision. In this sense, almost any movie audience is a captive audience.

Since audience lethargy after a certain point can be almost as dependable a factor as audience sympathy, producers are showing an increasing tendency to lengthen their films. The two- and sometimes three-hour film is beginning to turn up more and more frequently. The tendency is exaggerated naturally by the competition of living-room entertainment. The television program can go on forever. So the screen's best answer to the eternality of TV entertainment is film production that at least *seems* to go on forever.

Deep In My Heart, musical screen version of the life of Sigmund Romberg, is such a film.

MGM
JOSE FERRER and Helen Traubel.

Composer Romberg's career rose on a steep gradient, with *Maytime*, *The Student Prince*, and *The Desert Song* as high points on the curve and any number of minor triumphs in between. After that the composer's powers and facility declined to some extent, and the line levelled off. There was no major collapse, however, and Romberg's life as a whole seems to have been as satisfactory as anyone could wish—no thundering of brasses or wailing of strings, but a well-sustained musical line, with plenty of oompah-oompah orchestration, and a peaceful diminuendo.

Dramatically, none of this is very stimulating. The movie goes on and on just the same, recording each triumph in turn, along with some of the minor failures. In fact you could shut your eyes through most of the film without missing a thing—certainly not a thing of Romberg's.

Better keep them open, however, for at least one scene in which José Ferrer, who plays the part of the composer, runs through a complete operetta single-handed, playing the entire cast and even throwing in commentary and costuming. Not even Danny Kaye could display a more brilliant mastery of patter and pantomime or a more frenzied appetite for the camera. This sequence is wonderful.

The cast includes Merle Oberon and Helen Traubel. Miss Oberon looks a little wan and wears some remarkable period clothes. Miss Traubel, who looks radiant, is clearly having a much better time in the movies than she enjoyed in the stately setting of the Metropolitan. The picture, incidentally, runs for nearly the length of a double feature.

Pushover borrows heavily from *Double Indemnity* and *Rear Window* and may remind you of both without bringing you the special excitement of either. The stars are Fred MacMurray as a crooked policeman and Kim Novak as the tigress, very wide awake this time, who is his undoing. Incidentally, this is another of the films that open with a spurt of action, change to the credit listing, and keep up this rather disingenuous shift-play till every last make-up supervisor and hair stylist has been accounted for. This is a procedure which, as a member of the captive audience, I find increasingly annoying. Radio and television at least allow you to switch off the commercials.

Business

Canada's Post-War Record And Today's Outlook

By C. M. SHORT

MUCH OF THE description of Canada's recent economic growth has been of a dramatic character and some of it quite inaccurate, as might be expected from political opportunists turning this development to their own account and from journalists, notably a number of American writers, with limited powers of observation but nimble minds and slick pens. Undoubtedly Canada has undergone the kind of tremendous and generally well-balanced economic expansion that lends itself to political and journalistic exaggeration. But this seems an opportune time to cast up the post-war achievements, to see first just how much Canada has in new productivity, and next to determine, if possible, what she can do with it all in 1955.

The national productivity has increased by slightly more than 25 per cent since the end of World War II. This figure allows for the recession of the past 18 months and consequent losses, particularly those resulting from severe and widespread crop damage.

There has, however, been a quite marked disparity in the rate of growth in the major economic sectors. Mineral production has doubled since 1945, although it was then under the wartime pressures for strategic materials. Oil and iron, of course, led the peacetime advance on the mineral front, with oil reaching a production level more than ten times above that of 1945, while iron mining capacity rose by four times. The coal industry has suffered to some extent by the spectacular oil development. There were quite substantial gains in other minerals, mainly lead, zinc, nickel, and copper, which, with the increase in iron, raised the total metallic output by about 50 per cent.

Agricultural productivity expanded by over a third as a result of mechanized farming, which more than offset a steady decline in farm labor. Forestry was also so greatly extended that it provided sufficient materials for 20 per cent more lumber, woodpulp and paper. Including wood processing, manufacturing capacity increased by more than a third over that of 1945.

The general use of all this productivity is smaller than that of a year ago, the overall decline in activity being about 7 per cent. Again, this general figure conceals some extremes. The mineral, forest and food processing units have operated at higher production levels, while all other groups have worked on lower schedules. Agricultural production dropped, of course, well below its post-war capacity.

The outlook is for some further increase in the production of most minerals and forest products, together with stabilization of secondary industrial operations, and even slight gains in the factories and mills that have made the most progress in readjustment to the more intense competition that has developed since the bloom faded from the boom. The crop losses of 1954 cannot be overcome until nature again favors Canadian farmers with good weather. Indeed, it may take two or three big harvests to offset fully the subnormal yields of 1954. Until these losses are made good, a greater part of the rural market of Canada will not be able to absorb a normal supply of industrial products.

The drop in farm purchases is, however, likely to be counter-balanced by larger sales of Canadian products abroad, thus strengthening one of the major props of the national economy. This probability arises not only from improved economic conditions in the United States and Western Europe, but also from the bigger quantity of forest products and minerals which are in prospect for export.

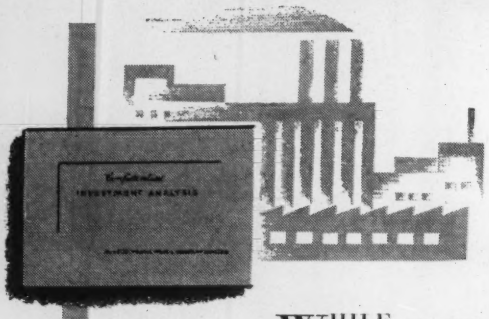
New capital investment is also a major factor in the national economy. This country has had the benefit of exceptionally high new capital expenditures for several years, those for 1954 having served as a check to recessionary elements in other economic sectors and thereby preventing a much greater decline in general business activity. Official estimates of such expenditures for 1955 will not be available for another month or two, but there are certain indications of smaller investment for new enterprises.

CP

OIL has led the advance.

It can be taken for granted that the big industrial expansion is over, probably until new industries are attracted to the areas where additional hydro-electric and natural gas power will be available two or three years hence. Meanwhile, the difficulty of many industries in keeping their plants on the present production schedules with lower profits is not conducive to the planing of additional manufacturing facilities. Moreover, there are signs that other investment funds apart from profits will not be so easily obtainable as in past years. There are a number of major new projects, including the St. Lawrence Seaway, but these are not yet well advanced and therefore cannot have any great expansive influence on the national economy for some time. Further oil development is expected in the prairie provinces and also in the opening up of newly discovered metallic ore bodies, but this work will not likely be as extensive as in recent years.

Residential construction promises to increase as a result of the more plentiful supply of mortgage funds permissible under the new Bank Act of 1954, while government expenditures on public works are apt to rise, mainly for highway construction. There is, however, a quite heavy backlog of general work for which new capital was provided in 1954 but which could not all be used because of the delays occasioned by bad weather in many sections during the past summer and autumn.



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Bonds

Mammoth Auctions

By J. Ross Oborne

EVERY WEEK $40 million of merchandise changes hands. Every week the Bank of Canada auctions securities which add to Canada's rapidly expanding money markets.

Auctions, millions of dollars and money markets, on the face of it appear to be just "high finance" and not much concern of yours and mine. Before we pass all this by too lightly, let's take a few moments to see what it is all about.

Let's first see what a money market is and how it affects us. In this discussion we will deal with the so-called "short term" money market, for it is in this field that the new developments are taking place. It's simple enough, just a market for securities issued by the Government of Canada that mature within a period of three years.

One part of our short term money market is comparatively new to Canada, new in the sense that up until recently chartered banks were practically the only ones that shared in it. The banks have always used them as secondary reserves. This part of our market is the expanded use of Treasury bills, which are now sold by Investment Dealers to individuals, corporations, municipalities or to anyone who has sizable amounts of surplus funds.

The expanded Treasury bill market is the sign of Canada's coming of age. Britain has used Treasury bills as a means of Government financing since 1877 and the U.S.A. since 1929. They help Canada to make the best use of her internal cash resources. They do this by stepping up the movement of "short term" funds from places of surplus to places where they are needed.

Because most of us are taxpayers in one way or another, the Treasury bills assist in reducing taxes. They do this by helping to keep to a minimum the rate of interest our Government has to pay to borrow money. The shorter the term of the loan, the smaller the rate that is normally charged for its use. The longest Treasury bill issued is 273 days and a normal interest rate range for this particular bill is 1.35 per cent to 1.45 per cent. That's less than the banks pay on quarterly balances.

Because all of us buy goods of one kind or another, the bills help to reduce the cost of these goods. They do this by enabling a corporation to earn interest on money that would normally lie dormant. Treasury bills are the most liquid form of security in use today. They can be sold to

create cash normally on a few hours notice. This liquidity enables the company treasurer to invest his funds for any desired period up to 273 days with the assurance that if the funds are needed in a hurry they will be available almost at once.

How does a corporation or a municipality go about investing in these bills? Now we are back at the auction. Each week the Bank of Canada offers for sale to the highest bidders 30 million bills maturing in 91 days and 10 million maturing in 273 days. Just anybody can't go to this auction; as a matter of fact nobody ever does go to it. The whole 40 million are sold by sealed tender and sold only to a carefully selected group of Investment Dealers and the Canadian Chartered Banks. At the present time there are 13 firms with which the Bank of Canada deals. The Investment Dealers buy these bills as they would other merchandise and offer them for resale to all the many purchasers in the country. The function of the Investment Dealers is thus both that of a banker and a jobber. This group might be more aptly named Investment Bankers.

The "Dealer" sells his "bills" to his customer. The customer's first concern is to keep liquid. He must be sure that he can get his money back on a specified date or at an earlier date should an emergency arise. As there are bills outstanding from one day in term to 273 days in term, the problem is relatively simple at first glance. All the treasurer need do is pick a date of maturity and buy a bill to mature on that date. Let us, for example, take January 14, 1955, as the date on which he must have his money back to meet a certain commitment. All is well if the Investment Dealer has a bill of that date in his inventory or if he can buy one from one of the other dealers. Perhaps, however, another corporation owns all the outstanding bills due on January 14. There is a simple answer to the problem: the "Dealer" sells the treasurer a bill due at a slightly later date, say January 21, and guarantees in writing to buy it back from the treasurer on January 14, the day the money is needed. Now let's take the case of the treasurer who thinks he needs his money on a certain date but is not sure. Perhaps he thinks he needs it February 10 but wants to be positive he can get it on any date prior to that time if an emergency arises. In this case the Investment Dealer sells him a bill due February 11 and guarantees in writing to buy it back on any date prior to February 11 on a prearranged interest return on the investment. Alternatively the sale may be made on the open market.

Treasury bills differ slightly from bonds in that they are bought at a discount and on the maturity date they are redeemed at $100. The difference between the purchase price and the redemption price is the interest earned on the investment.

Who's Who in Business

Reward for Initiative

By John Irwin

BURNS AND COMPANY, one of the largest organizations in Canada engaged in the preparation and sale of meats and dairy products, last year had record sales totalling over $164 million. This is no accident, for guiding this 65-year-old Calgary company, which employs 6,200 workers in plants from coast to coast, is Robert John Dinning who has done as much to bring prosperity to Alberta in particular, and western Canada in general, as perhaps any other man.

Mr. Dinning was born on a farm near Strathroy, Ont., in 1884. His early ambition was to be a farmer, but he abandoned the idea when he found that "a 14-hour work day, the year round, created the problem as to what should be done with the other ten hours". He took a job with the old Merchants Bank (later amalgamated with the Bank of Montreal) as a junior on a salary of $150 a year, "thinking I could curtail my hours of work".

ROBERT J. DINNING

Shortly before his eighteenth birthday and before Alberta was made a province, he was transferred to Edmonton. He spent several years there, opening new branches of the bank, generally well ahead of the railways. One trip, from Grande Prairie to Edson, took nine days by pack pony through hills and muskeg. "One night I had to sleep in the open with the temperature down to zero and under six inches of snow." He opened his first branch at Daysland, 50 miles from Edmonton. "At that time," he recalls, "I thought to be a successful manager I had to lend all the money I could. Fortunately, new settlers were coming in such great numbers and new money was circulating so freely that no losses developed."

He served the bank in many parts of the Northwest Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan. "In those days we had no five-day week. The bank opened at six in the morning and kept open as long as there was business, seven days a week—and no breaks for coffee, either."

He ended his banking career in 1923 when he was asked by the Alberta Government to organize and administer the new Liquor Control Act. He introduced the present system of selling alcoholic drinks.

In 1937, he left Government employ and returned to finance, representing eastern financial companies who had investments in the west. Five years later he joined Burns and Company as executive vice-president and was appointed president in 1945.

At the request of Premier Manning he became chairman of a commission to determine the extent of the province's natural gas reserves. Deliberations resulted in the "grid" system of pipelines to gather the gas, a policy that has proved of great importance.

A tall, somewhat stern yet friendly man with a charming sense of humor, he married in 1910 the former Margaret Sidney Bentley, whose father opened the first store at Lethbridge in a tent. They have three children and three grandsons.

His business acumen has earned him several important directorships, including those of the CPR, Bank of Montreal and Royalite Oil. He is also a member of the advisory board of the National Trust and past president of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce. As vice-president of the famed Calgary Stampede he naturally takes an interest in mixed farming and in livestock improvement.

He is also a freemason, Shriner and Rotarian and is a member of several golf and country clubs.

"I have no hesitation," he says, "in stating that western Canada offers our young people, with limited means, more opportunities to succeed than any other country. Freedom of effort coupled with reward for initiative and merit constitutes a challenge to our youth."

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It's Your Move

Another year lies just ahead, bringing with it new opportunities for the informed investor, new pit-falls for the unwary.

Now is the time to prepare for 1955. May we suggest that as a first step you write for a copy of our December Monthly Bulletin. If you find it helpful we will be pleased to send it to you regularly.

Reviewed in the current issue are The Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto and other timely subjects.

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Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

U. S. Steel

OVER A YEAR ago, on your recommendation, I purchased some shares in United States Steel at 35. Last July you advised continued holding with a protective stop loss. I have done so but with the stock now at $70, I am getting rather nervous. Should I sell now?—S. H. M., Montreal.

An old Wall Street saying has it that "as steel goes, so goes the market". This adage has been well proven in the 16-month advance of the New York Stock Market from the lows of September, 1953. The chart shown here, by eliminating all of the movements of less than a point, compresses the chart pattern to provide greater perspective. From the low point of 33½ reached in 1953, the stock moved up to 42 last January. After a long period of narrow price changes, it emerged from the top of this formation and rose steadily to 49¾. After a correction to 45¼, the next phase of the advance carried the price to 57 and the next swing to 60. The narrow see-saw pattern between 56 and 60 prevailed until the beginning of the post-election advance provided a very decisive "up" indication by lifting the price out of the top of this channel. The "up" signal was confirmed by the advance to 70.

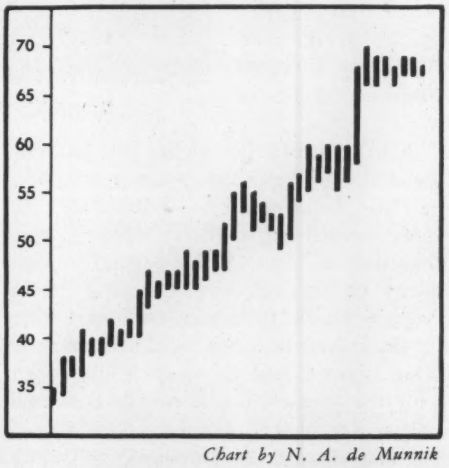


Chart by N. A. de Munnik

A similar pattern to that established at 60 developed under 70 and four weeks of indecisive action has again ended in a signal for an extension of the advance, with the price moving to a new high of 71.

How far this present phase of the advance will carry is, of course, the interesting problem. So far, the pattern traced by the stock has been quite consistent, with each advance running about 10 points.

If this rhythmic pattern is continued, then an objective of 80 can be estimated. Such an objective would be higher than the book value of $77 based on the last annual report.

With the stock approaching the price-earning ratio of 1929, and speculative trading all too evident in the movements of the price, a very cautious attitude towards holding the stock should be maintained.

To protect your profits, a stop loss order should be placed just under the recent low of 66 or maintained about 4 points below the highs reached on this advance.

No advance continues indefinitely and the very fact that such sharp advances have occurred in the past two months warns that equally sharp reversals are possible. From the various factors now apparent in the market, it appears that January will be a critical month and the taking of your profit by then would seem advisable.

Northern Canada Mines

IN 1952 I purchased shares of Northern Canada Mines Limited. The stock at that time was selling around the $1.15 mark. Since that time it has fluctuated between 40 cents and 90 cents and I have endeavored to average the stock, buying more at 85 cents and still more at 53 cents. What are the possibilities of appreciation? Should I sell or hold?—N. H. S., Toronto.

This company is a holding and exploration company. The annual report, released recently, states that it is interested in two companies that are testing properties in the Manitouwadge district and a company investigating base metal prospects in Quebec.

Despite the company's interest in a number of small exploration and mining companies, it has been unsuccessful in its attempts to locate a commercial property.

This is no reflection on the company, for the odds against any prospect becoming a mine are on the order of 1,000-to-1. It merely emphasizes the fact that the purchase of the shares in small mining companies comes under the heading of "long shot" gambles and under present conditions only large and well financed companies can afford the expensive exploration work. Small companies usually wind up with pieces of "hope" properties on the fringe surrounding a real discovery. The one favorable factor in the company is its large shareholding in Kirkland Lake

Gold (approximately 500,000 shares), which makes up the bulk of the securities held. These, in the annual report, provide a value of 45.3 cents per share. Thus, the fortunes of the company are closely allied with those of Kirkland Lake and unless some property news restores some speculative interest to the stock, it may continue to fluctuate around the present price of 50 cents.

In the history of the company, since its reorganization in 1938, the price has moved between an extreme low of 14 cents and a high of $1.73 in 1951. The trend from that high has been decidedly down and while trading of late has been almost at a standstill, there is nothing in the present picture which would warrant the purchase of the stock.

Thus, the best tactics would appear to be to take your loss and attempt to recover it in some issue that shows more promise.

National Grocers

DO YOU *consider National Grocers common a good hold for capital appreciation? Do you anticipate the present dividend will be maintained? — M. G., South Porcupine, Ontario.*

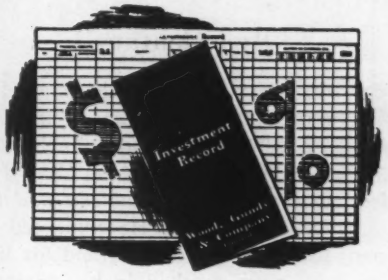
National Grocers, one of the largest wholesale food distributors in Canada, is at present serving some 1,800 retail customers in Ontario from 33 jobbing branches and warehouses. The independent grocers and the Red & White Chain Stores are the main buyers from this company.

The food industry is highly competitive —particularly so at the retail end. There, chain stores and independent grocers compete vigorously to capture the largest share of a market whose demands are slowly expanding with the population curve.

Various schemes have been attempted by the independent sector to combat the power of the chains to buy in mass. Financed by the wholesalers, a form of co-operative purchasing, similar to that used in the drug trade, has been moderately successful in boosting sales. Still, in the large city areas, the public has followed the buying habits that have developed the supermarket.

While results of the current year will not be known for some time, the figures for the year ending April 3, 1954, are down from the previous year, with earnings per share declining to 94 cents as against $1.29 in 1953. Part of this reduction in earnings has been attributed to higher costs and the recently completed expansion program. With the extra dividend omitted this year, payments for 1954 amounted to 60 cents, a yield of 5 per cent on the present market price of $12.

The prospects for a large increase in sales appear slim and as a vehicle for



Good Resolutions

The New Year is an appropriate time for new resolutions. Among them should be a decision to take stock of your complete investment holdings, checking market prices, dividends and current yields and re-examining individual securities in the light of your current investment requirements.

Since there is no time like the present for putting good resolutions into practice, we suggest that you send a list of your holdings to our nearest office at once. We shall be pleased to evaluate them as of the beginning of 1955 and to enter the values in a convenient "Investment Record" for your use. No obligation is involved.

Our organization is always available to serve you in investment matters at any time.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a final dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1954, payable in Canadian funds on February 28, 1955, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m., on December 30, 1954.

By Order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 13, 1954.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 272

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1955, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday the First day of February, 1955, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1954.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. McKinnon,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December, 1954.

capital appreciation, the company's shares are not attractive. The shares could be held for income, but an equal return with a higher degree of safety of capital can be found in some of the preferred shares of the larger public utilities.

Stadacona

I HAVE 6,000 *shares of Stadacona Mines Limited, bought at 45 cents about two years ago. Should I keep or sell them?—N. S., Toronto.*

The main property of Stadacona in Rouyn has been in production since 1936. Due to the difficult conditions confronting the gold mining industry, only the Federal cost-aid program has kept the mine operating at a small profit.

With an average milling rate of 390 tons a day being kept up in the past three years, ore reserves have been maintained in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons over this period and it appears that operations can be continued for quite some time. While the recovery per ton decreased to $5.52 in 1953, costs of operation also declined to provide a net profit of 60 cents per ton, the highest in recent years.

Dividend payments have been reduced to 2 cents a share to bring them in line with the 1953 earnings of 1.9 cents per share. The 3-cent dividend paid in previous years had been made up, in part, by payment from the earned surplus account.

With the gold mining situation static and likely to remain so, the company has attempted to diversify its operations. A base metal property and a uranium property in the Beaverlodge area were acquired and an interest is held in Merrill Island Mining and Weedom Pyrite.

Newsworthy developments on any of these properties might stimulate some speculative interest in Stadacona. Meanwhile, the stock, at the present market of 26 cents, is yielding approximately 7 per cent, well worth holding for income.

In Brief

WHAT IS *the value of Lardego Mines? —H. E. B., Woodstock, Ont.*

Infinitesimal.

I HOLD *shares in the Log Cabin Mining Co. Is it still in existence?—J. A. M., Glace Bay, NS.*

Total assets—one log cabin.

I HOLD *shares in Wampum Gold Mines. Can you tell me anything about this company?—J. N., Sarnia, Ont.*

No wampum.

WHAT BECAME *of Porcupine Imperial? —W. T., Toronto.*

Dead, very.

I WOULD *appreciate some information on Empire Oil and Natural Gas and York Natural Gas.—E. M. N., Edmonton.*

Both companies dead.

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

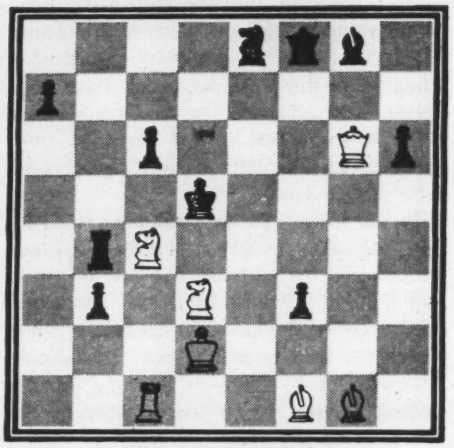
OUTSTANDING writings of B. G. Laws were his valuable essays in *Chess Bouquet*, 1897, the introduction to *Ceske Melodie*, 1908, *Artistry of the Chess Problem*, 1922, and *Chess Problems and How to Solve Them*, 1923. He composed well over 1,000 chess problems, and his liking for fairy chess resulted in his originating the reflex-mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 97.

Key-move 1.Q-R5, waiting. If PxQ; 2.B-B5 mate. If K-Q5 or P-B7; 2.Q-B3 mate. If K-B7; 2.KtxB mate. If KB any; 2.Q-Q2 mate. If QB any; 2.Q-K1 mate. If P-R3; 2.QxKtP mate.

PROBLEM NO. 98, by W. E. F. Fillery.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two.

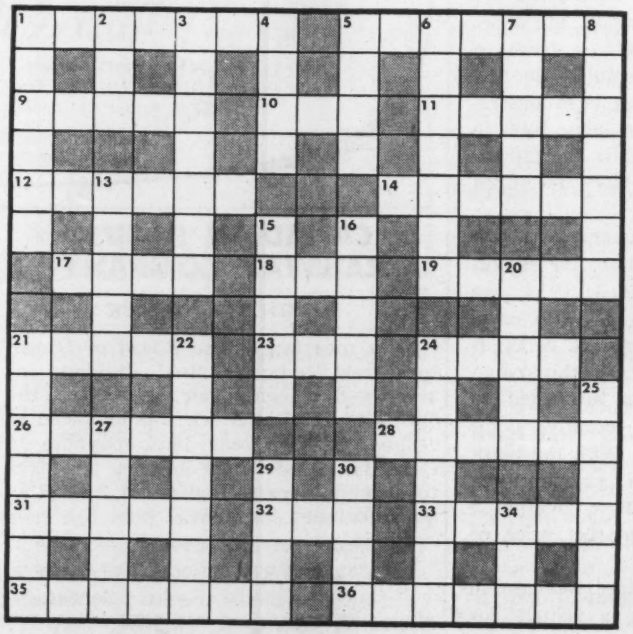
What's Behind You? By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 24. Ellen Douglas, 1954 version. (7,4)
5. A thousand finally turned native in Asia. (7)
9. No, Robert! Sounds like a rich man. (5)
10, 4. There has been none, about 5, since last summer. (3,4)
11. I take 24A around, but I shouldn't talk that way. (5)
12. See 24D.
14. Edna brought about their fall in the Annapolis Valley. (6)
17. It goes to show Regina got into the money last September. (4)
18. See 23 and 32.
19. Afternoon teas, especially in tense moments, can provide it. (5)
21. See 24D.
23, 18. At long last, this controversial issue is under 18. (6)
24. See 1A.
26. See 16.
28. See 7. (6)
31. Al went inside to get married, as it were. (5)
32, 18. This certainly got under 18, in Toronto. (6)
33. He did his own ghost-writing. (5)
35. 1954, for example, comes to a confused end. (7)
36. But gilding the lily does not do this to its beauty. (7)

DOWN

1, 25. He just made his dead-line to end a 10. (6-6)
2. With this, bed is necessary for what Macheath did. (3)
3. A famous one went on a world tour in 1954. (7)
4. See 10.
5. The kind of idea sometimes shocking. (4)
6. See 34. (7)
7. "The Old Man and the Sea" helped to make a 28 of this award in 1954. (5)
8. Greatly annoys underground travellers on the way up. (7)
13. Was this King the first person to take a buggy ride in Troy? (5)
15. South-west is south to them. (5)
16, 26. Now that he is dead, lots may hand around this poet's works. (5,6)
20. There's room for it in "It's a long way to Tipperary". (5)
21. Useful for a getaway when in disguise. (7)
22. The movie-star's alter-ego doesn't stand-out. (5-2)
24, 12, 21A. Canada's 1954 Edinburgh festival? (7,6,5)
25. See 1D.
27. City held by tomahawks. (5)
29. Henry R. Luce—his country and job, in short. (4)
30, O, it's to be around zero, blow it! (4)
34. The 6 of this brought a day's darkest hour. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

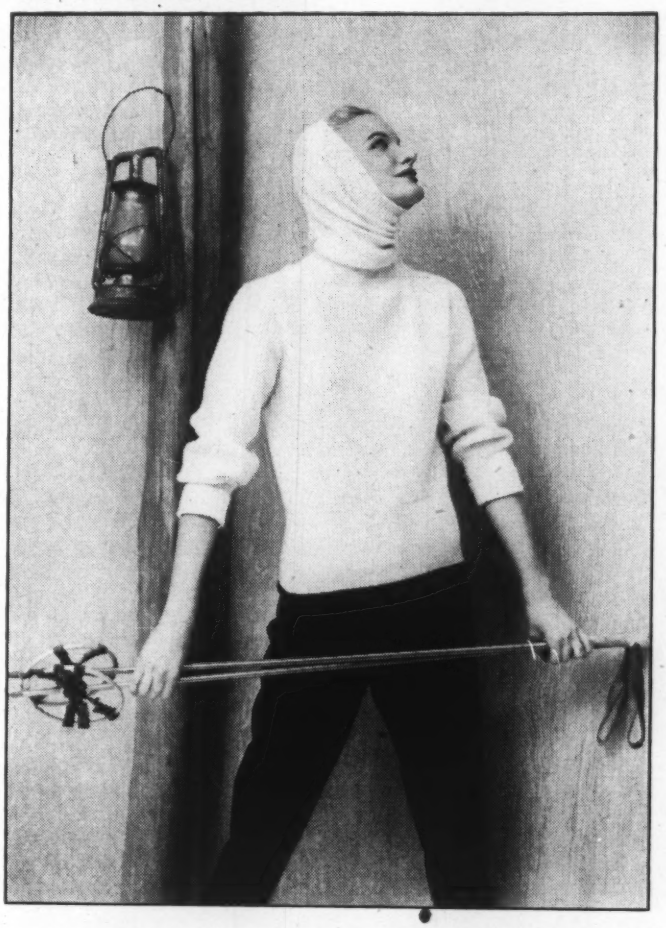
1. See 30
5. Shipton
10. See 11
11, 10. Boar's head
12. Nail
13. Algoma
14, 9. Shopping bags
15. Amused
17. Day by day
18. Psaltery
21. Robber
23. Allusion
25, 17 down. Boxing Day
27. Etui
28. Their
29. Atom
30, 1, 8. We three Kings of Orient are
31. Wassail

DOWN

2. Ideal
3. Godsons
4. On board
6. History
7. Panoply
8. See 30
9. See 14
16. Mistletoe
17. See 25
19. Loutish
20. Epistle
21. Roberta
22. Box-cars
24. Noel
26. Naomi

(346)

women



FOR A COLD CLIMATE RESORT: *a ski sweater by Claire McCardell of New York, in bulky knitted zephyr wool. The long tubular-knit neckline has a three-fold purpose. It can be worn (as shown) as a head protector or it can be rolled to a turtle neck that is chin high or it can become a low turtle neck for fashion, not warmth.*

Conversation Pieces:

THERE ARE any number of people whose activities, achievements or predicaments have interested us over the past year, and we would like to send season's greeting cards to all of them. Since we don't know them, however, and they don't know us, we are making out our own general list in the hope that our felicitations will catch up with them anyway.

Season's greetings, then, to all winners of prizes—beauty prizes, bingo prizes, jackpot prizes, and Nobel prizes, in the past year; to our local firemen who spend their leisure collecting for worthy causes instead of playing checkers in the harness room; and to the neighbor who, this year, decked her upper piazza with the holly and the ivy-oh, instead of the customary family wash.

Best wishes to the children of Hinchinbrooke, who have had their festivities curtailed because of whooping-cough; to the New Canadian Dutch children who got *two* Christmases, one on December 5 and one on Christmas Day; to the husbands who remembered the right sizes in gloves and nylons, and to the wives who accepted the wrong sizes without asking if the donor kept the bill; and to the Los Angeles department store Santa Claus who had his watch and wallet lifted (value $225) during his Christmas performance.

Felicitations to M. J.-F. Pouliot who has just completed thirty years' service in the Canadian House of Commons; and to the members of the British House of Commons, who have had their salaries raised from $2,800 to $4,200, and can now dine occasionally in the Parliamentary restaurant instead of carrying the customary packet of sandwiches.

A happy New Year to the owner of Rockwood Beulah Pal Rockette, the Guernsey who won a prize at the Royal Winter Fair, after losing her tail in the final event. (The tail was a "switch", substituted for the one Beulah lost in a barnyard fracas.) A Happy New Year to Rockwood Beulah Pal Rockette, particularly in the fly season.

Best wishes to the carilloneur in the local life insurance building who rings out the hours right through the year, reminding us melodiously that each of us is mortal and had better keep up that premium.

Our warmest greetings to chain store customers with heavily loaded split-level grocery conveyors who sometimes yield place in the checking line for customers who have just run in for a bottle of milk; to bus drivers who are alert to catch the green light; to bus drivers who are willing on occasion to forgo the green light in order to let a wet, unhappy traveller in out of the rain; to people who entrust their wrappers, cartons and newspapers to litter cans instead of to other people's lawns; to motorists who scrupulously allow a four-foot clearance to fellow-parkers at the curb; and to all kind souls everywhere who are willing, when necessary, to adapt themselves to the small urgencies and prejudices of their fellow creatures.

French

French

With the city in July in mind:

January Resort Cottons

VERY MUCH in the resort tradition of smart simplicity are these poplins from Horrockses of England. They also illustrate a fashion truth that full skirts are always popular under benign skies.

UPPER LEFT: for tropical evenings, a black-and-white poplin, cocktail length, with its own bolero. About $45, at Toronto Simpson's, Montreal Morgan's and Winnipeg Hudson's Bay.

LOWER LEFT: another black-and-white poplin, demurely sophisticated, with its three-quarter length sleeves and Bertha collar. About $40, at Ottawa Whiteways and Vancouver Hudson's Bay.

ABOVE: black poplin, lavishly dotted with red, in a simple resort frock suitable for any time of day. About $35, at Eaton's in Calgary and Edmonton.

THE GUEST *room in Toronto Simpson's redecorated House of Ideas has a twin bed arrangement to form a two-wall couch. At the foot of one bed is the low square table shown here, with a pottery-and-brass lamp and potted foliage. The deep avocado-colored walls are offset by a cinnamon-colored cotton carpet, textured and very rich looking.*

Homes

Color in the Guest Room

ANOTHER *view of the guest room shows the built-in bookcase, with a series of Locomotive prints. These are in green tray frames, with an inner lime border. At the other end of the room, above one of the twin beds, is another series (one print of which can be seen in the picture above) in narrow red frames, with a wide grey inner border. The contrast in framing is startling.*

Photographs by Everett Roseborough

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Letters

Sterilization

ABOUT your editorial on Sterilization. Did you ever hear about the Catholic solution—*i.e.*, Segregation? It would protect the community which you are so much concerned about. Why not some concern for the Law of God? Why not some concern for the poor demented who still has rights? Your remedy is pagan and immoral. Catholics condemned the pagan conduct of Hitler when he sterilized Jews and Poles; a few joined us for national and political reasons. Now you advocate the same damnable conduct for the demented. It is the thin edge of the wedge; where will the line be drawn? Sterilize the Old Folks even if sterile by nature (take no chances); sterilize the cripples; sterilize your political enemies; sterilize all but a select few who have Brains, Brawn and Beauty. Why not, if we admit your principle? If your parents had been sterilized, you would not have been born.

Saint John (REV.) RUSSELL J. CONWAY

SURELY the right of ownership to one's own body is as basic a human right as the right to life. You somewhat weakly abstain from urging that the woman in question be put to death as an unnecessary community load, but surely that is the next step if one is to be strictly logical. Your reasoning would seem to spring from the premise that there is no Providence above us and that man is but an animal. In any case, to insist on a general principle on the strength of an individual hardship case —this is not judicial procedure.

CATHERINE ANTHONY CLARK

Royal Oak, BC.

Press Gallery

IN A RECENT issue you criticized General George Pearkes for stating reporters in the Press Gallery had been deprived of full freedom of speech and you mentioned four reporters who could not be muzzled. One of the four was Patrick Nicholson.

If you have read a report by Mr. Nicholson to the *Vancouver Herald* your face must be very red. I am quoting some sentences from his report: "General George Pearkes, VC, the Conservative member for Esquimalt-Saanich, deserves a second Victoria Cross; this one for outstanding bravery in the face of Ottawa's Sacred Cows. Here in Ottawa the press is insidiously shackled by every means open to the Liberal government. The Government even censures news if it considers any report sufficiently dangerous to itself" . . .

Maplewood, BC. J. B. DELONG

Professional Jargon

. . . I THINK it perhaps understandable that we find a certain amount of verbal obscurantism among the professions such as Medicine and Law which enjoy an ancient and hoary tradition and whose early past was much concerned with "Mumbo-Jumbo".

Further, I think it not at all mysterious that the prescriptions written by the Medicos are in unreadable handwriting and in pseudo-Latin. If they were clearly typed in plain English the simple ingredients which nine out of ten of them contain could be purchased for a few cents, whereas the druggists' charges for dispensing a Doctor's prescription nowadays always run into dollars.

I find it much more disturbing, however, to find the honorable calling of Engineering, a newcomer among the learned professions and one not weighed down by a mass of verbal tradition, falling into this bad habit. By the very nature of its activities the profession of Engineering should employ a written and spoken language to the utmost degree clear and free of ambiguity. Yet we see constantly occurring in technical papers phrases like "at elevated temperature" simply meaning "hot". . .

Toronto PHILIP J. CROFT, P.ENG.

Of Many Things

HAVE JUST read, in recent issue, "How to lose an Election" (Willson Woodside): What an indictment of democracy! Whilst the whole world "is roaming and peering around the rim of hell" elections in Canada can be won or lost by card indexing the faithful, ringing door bells and a lush campaign fund. Is it any wonder that the West is through with the two old parties?

Hanna, Alta. ED. BLAIN

AFTER A VISIT to the reading section of this town's library, I am wondering if the Canadian is a neuter? On the table in that library, one could pick up. . . not a single copy of a reputable Canadian magazine.

This is not good to find in a Canadian city. At least two of the publications there are rarely complimentary, rather intolerant to British ideas. . .

Saskatoon (DR.) A. G. HOPKINS

THE ARTICLE by Alex Edmison in last week's issue and your leading editorial in this are variations on the same theme. Both show how appalling our record is in the matter of treatment of criminals. We have had a Royal Commission's report on this matter. Surely it is time its recommendations were implemented.

St. Thomas, Ont. ALLAN CULLEN

. . . I SUSPECT the reason your suggestion for relief of the present shortage of teachers has not been proposed is that it is not generally agreed that Home Economics and Industrial Arts courses are without value.

Vancouver HAZEL B. CAMERON

THE PERSON who wrote "High Pressure Area" (Front Page last month), should be warned not to write in such vein about any other area in Canada excepting Alberta. The Albertans, living in the finest climate and richest Province in Canada have developed broadmindedness toward the envious gibes that come out of the East, and even though the iniquities referred to are real, they become less irritating with each passing day as it becomes evident the rest of Canada will soon be begging us for crumbs. . .

Ours is the only Province which finds it unnecessary to tamper with Sun Time.

Ponoka, Alta. FRED AUTEN

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They Say

Joyce Cary, novelist: The best idea of a novelist's public that ever I heard came from a reader who told me he hated my new book and knew he would hate it. And when I asked him why he'd read it, he said in a melancholy way that he was one of my oldest public. A novelist's public, in fact, is people who read everything he writes even when they hate it. They're like those friends who come to see us even when we have bad colds or are in a bad temper. They are almost like wives and husbands who marry for better or worse. Because the relation is essentially mutual — a relation of two persons—the reader knows more or less what to look for in that writer; he has, so to speak, got his wavelength and can tune in. And what he gets is the writer's meaning, or at least he gets the meaning that writer has for him.

Dr. O. G. Sutton, Director of the British Meteorological Office: It is unnecessary to look for artificial causes of bad weather. In 1903, the worst year on record, there were no atom bombs and the Wright brothers had only just built the first aeroplane. Many of you will remember how, in the twenties, broadcasting was blamed for both rain and drought . . . and long before that, railways were accused of making rain by blowing steam into the air.

The Archbishop of York: We can rightly pray for a change in the weather, but we must not resent it if His answer is different from what we hoped.

Senator Knowland: It is always possible to co-exist with a tiger who has just had a large meal and is digesting it.

Sir Winston Churchill: The word "never" is one which, in politics, can only be used in its general relativity to the subject.

Agatha Christie: An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have: the older she gets the more he is interested in her.

Adlai Stevenson: How one wins in politics is as important as what one wins . . . Politics must be a means not of compounding our weakness, but of consolidating our strength.

Albert Schweitzer: The essential fact which must stir our conscience is that the more we become supermen, the more we become inhuman.

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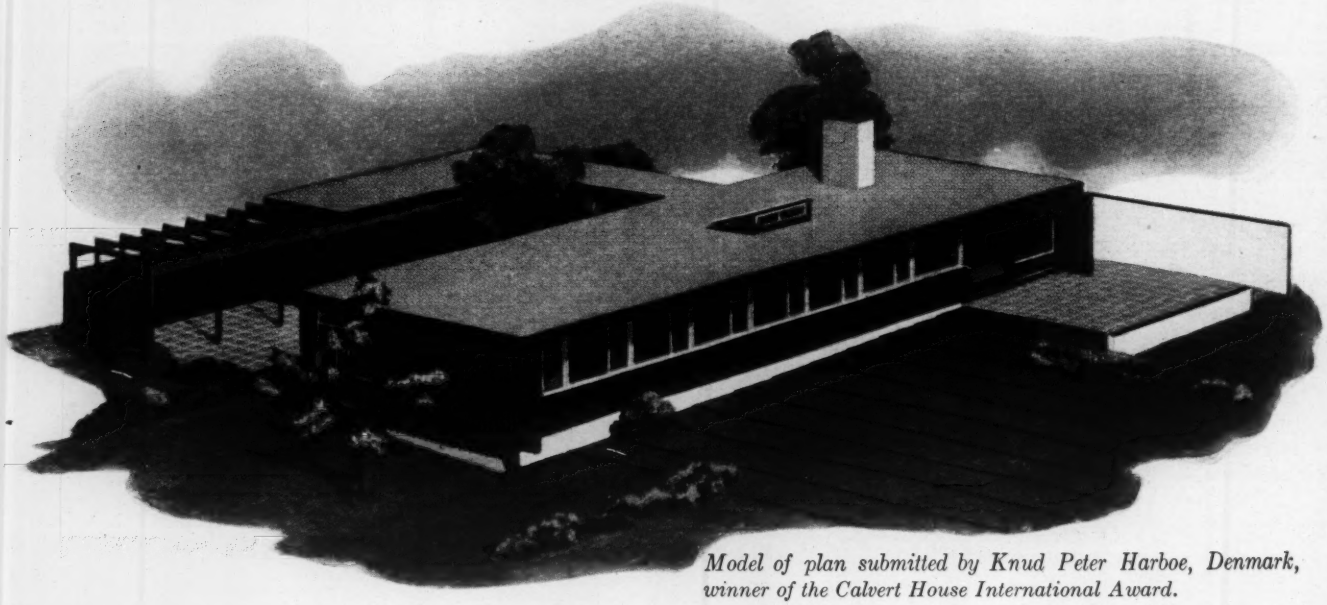
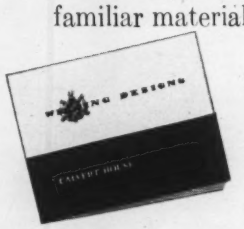


Model of plan submitted by Knud Peter Harboe, Denmark, winner of the Calvert House International Award.

The International Calvert House Competition for the "Canadian Home of Tomorrow", open to architects and students in Canada, Great Britain and Europe, attracted 661 entries from 17 different countries—the largest response ever accorded a competition of this kind anywhere in the world.

The Competition was conducted under the supervision of the School of Architecture of McGill University, with $12,000 in cash awards contributed by Calvert Distillers Limited. A distinguished international jury selected the winning designs.

The unprecedented number of entries and the excellence of the designs submitted indicate the original hopes of the Competition have been realized: that it has stimulated architectural interest in design for Canadian homes, and has made available to Canadians new and original plans for well-designed houses that can be constructed of familiar materials at reasonable cost.



A brochure illustrating all the award-winning designs is available on request. Write to Calvert Distillers Limited, Amherstburg, Ontario.

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